The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 10 by Ocean Telegraph.

Large Number of Political Arrests in France.

Lord Derby on the Relations Between the United States and England.

A FRIENDLY AND CONCILIATORY SPEECH

A Great Reform Meeting to be Held in London Next Month.

Marriage of the Czarowitch with the Princess Dagmar.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

FRANCE.

Large Number of Political Arrests in France.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Forty-two arrests have been made of members of a secret political society in Paris.

ENGLAND.

The English Premier on America.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 10—1 P. M.

At a recent banquet, Lord DERBY, the English Premier, made a friendly allusion to America, in which he hoped that any question between the two Governments of the United States and Great Britain might be approached in a forbearing and conciliatory spirit, which might remove all bitterness and cement the friendship of the two nations.

English Reform.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The great reform meeting is appointed to take place in London on the 3d of December next.

RUSSIA.

Marriage of the Czarowitch with the Princess Dagmar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The Czarowitch and the Princess DAGMAR were married yesterday with great festivity and rejoicing throughout the city.

The Czar on this occasion commuted the sentences of a large number of prisoners, and remitted arrears of taxes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 10—Evening.

The Provision market has a declining tendency. Corn is quiet at 35s. 9d.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 10—A. M.

Cotton is quoted to-day at 14¼d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Nov. 10.

Consols closed for money at 89⅛.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Spiritualism—Revivals—The Cholera—Sporting Matters—Ritualism on the Increase—Democratic Movements in England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The Press has again interested itself in the fortunes of the clever American spiritualist, Mr. HOME. Assuredly few persons have had more romantic adventures. He has at this moment a law case pending in Russia, involving a considerable property. He enjoys the personal friendship of two Emperors, and many other distinguished personages. But the strangest adventure of his singular career has just befallen him. An aged widow lady of London, of immense wealth, dreamed one night that her deceased husband appeared to her and showed her the man who was destined to comfort her declining years, and who was worthy to inherit their fortune. The appearance was that of a man she had never seen, but it was impressed upon her so vividly that when Mr. HOME passed the house soon after, she rushed to the door and clasped him in her arms, while he, moved perhaps by some presentiment or impression, reciprocated her emotions. The result in short is, as I find it recorded in several journals, that Mr. HOME has become the lady's adopted son and the inheritor of her fortune, taking the name of LYON. Such an incident has naturally sent up spiritualistic stock, and people are noticeably more careful of ridiculing what may lead to such tangible realities.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera in London does not increase, but it exists in every County in England, and has nearly trebled the mortality of Dublin. It has been very fatal in Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Austria, especially in Hungary. It spreads in Italy, but has not yet appeared in Rome, which, in spite of its miasmatic surroundings is the healthiest city in the peninsula. In England, the cattle plague and cholera have called public attention to sanitary science, and we have this week assembled in one of the prettiest towns of the West of England, Leamington, a highly aristocratic, distinguished and scientific Sewerage Congress, which meets day after day to discuss all the important questions connected with general cleanliness. It is held by many that all progress in these matters has been a huge mistake. The towns poison the rivers, the rivers poison the populations. The Thames receives the sewerage of eight millions of people, and a large portion of these drink the water of the Thames. The land is impoverished, when it might be enriched by that which poisons the waters. The Chinese, by an entirely different, and what may be called the natural system, have a soil which has for thousands of years increased in fertility, and which has fed an immense population. Earth, common loam is pronounced the best of all deodorizers, and a contrivance called the earth-closet is to supersede all the apparatus in use. I give them ten years to discuss the question, and ten more to come to a decision.

REVIVALS.

England is a country of revivals—I do not mean in the religious sense, as understood in America, but revivals of fashions and customs, as in architecture and ritual observances. The newest revival is that of popular recreations on Sunday. We began with Sunday bands in the parks. The Zoological and Horticultural Gardens and Crystal Palace are open on Sunday to subscribers or stockholders, and the Gardens of Kew and Hampton Court Palace to everybody. I observe that Sunday cricket has also become an institution in the west of England, and defended by distinguished churchmen, who hold that innocent manly sports on Sunday, after the church services, are better than the usual dissipations and drunkenness.

SPORT.

The New-Market races have come off the past week in great force. You may judge of the extent of this meeting in central England from the fact that the list of horses announced as having arrived on the ground numbers two hundred, not including the large number trained at New-Market. Think of that, American sports—two hundred and fifty horses on a single race course.

If we run to horses in England, no less do we go to the dogs. It is said that the cost of feeding the dogs in Ireland would support all the poor in comfort; but then they would not have the comfort of having the dogs. In Yorkshire there are ten packs of fox hounds of fifty couples each, and five or six for other purposes, fed on horseflesh and oatmeal. A thousand sportsmen keep four horses each for hunters, and employ two thousand grooms, with an immense expenditure. The yearly cost of dogs and horses in all England employed in field sports, is something difficult to estimate, but enormous. There were fine hunting packs in Virginia in the good old colony times, when Col. WASHINGTON kept his hunters and was fond of riding to the hounds. I do not quarrel with the manly sport—the noble pastime; only when I read of the way Englishmen, women and children are housed and fed—or unhoused and starved—I cannot help thinking that less time and money spent on dogs and horses would be a decency, and might be humanity.

RITUALISM.

If I look for the next subject of interest in the middle and higher circles in England, there is no doubt at all of what it is at this moment. The *Times* publishes from three to five columns of letters on Ritualism daily, and other journals in proportion. "S. G. O.," Rev. Lord SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, writes ponderously, like a reverend nobleman, against the "pernicious nonsense." The only hope is in an appeal to the laity. "As to any reliance on the authority or good intentions of the Bishops," he says, "it is leaning on a reed." The Bench stands committed to ritualism, and never contemplated any real opposition. He wants the ritualists to go over to Rome in a body, or else establish an independent sect by themselves in England.

Legislation is loudly called for to put down this growing evil and threatening danger, which is almost absorbing public interest; but what, asks a clergymen, can be expected of a Parliament composed of Ritualists, Roman Catholics, Jews, Dissenters and infidels? Convocation has no power, and everything is at a dead lock. The only remedy is to leave the Church to her own government as in America. One estimates that one-third of the clergy are Ritualists, another that three-fourths would sooner renounce the Church of England than their High Church doctrines.

Then the Archbishop of Canterbury has laid the corner-stone of an Episcopal church in Scotland. In this he has been an intruder and a Dissenter. The national established Church of Scotland is the Presbyterian, and what right had the Archbishop of Canterbury to go there to perform such a service? Just as much as Mr. SPURGEON.

All this is "nuts" to all sorts of dissentres, who fan the flames of discord. One says that the Bishop of London, having been baptized by a Scotch Presbyterian, could not, on High Church principles, receive ordination or consecration, and, of course, could not ordain his clergymen. The *Nonconformist* denounces the whole clergy of the Church as having no consciences.

BRITISH SALARIES.

In case of the success of the democratic movement in England, there would probably be a revision of official salaries, which vary considerably. Our postmen get $4 50 a week for very hard service; policemen a trifle more. After twenty years' steady service there are small pensions. These are at the bottom of the list. Those at the top are not bad to take, provided they are not unjust. The Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench has a salary of $40,000 a year, with I know not what perquisites. It is a life appointment, but should he retire from age or infirmity, it is on a pension of $25,000 or $30,000. The Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Chief-Justice of Common Pleas, $35,000. Master of the Rolls, $30,000. Oother Judges of the Superior Courts, $25,000. English Bishops have from $25,000 to $40,000, with large amounts of patronage naturally distributed among their sons and sons-in-law, and near relations. In France, a democratic Empire, the Bishops get about one-eighth of these sums. All of the higher class of salaries are much lower than in England, which is the most aristocratic country in the world—or the one which presents the widest inequality of conditions, and where the dogma that "all men are created equal" seems most opposed to the accomplished facts of social life.

I ought, perhaps, to except Russia, which is in an exceptional condition, and I fear a not very pleasant or prosperous one at this moment. The emancipation of the serfs, we are now told, has been and is a failure, from their ignorance and unpreparedness for freedom. Instead of cultivating the farms allotted them, they are idle and drunken. They cannot pay their rents, and the taxes of large provinces are in arrears, while the Government is troubled with plots and conspiracies. I do not know all this to be true—there are Russo-phobiacs in England, and newspaper correspondents, I am sorry to say, have not the blessing of infallability; but that disorders should arise among some millions of ignorant serfs, suddenly committed to their own management, is not very surprising. It might have been wiser to have educated the rising generation to freedom. No doubt there are in Russia a million or two of highly intelligent people—but there are sixty millions who have scarcely emerged from a barbaric ignorance. I believe in the virtues of the Russian peasantry. They are a simple, loyal, faithful race; but they have their vices, especially an addiction to drink, and they need to be governed. And the need of a wise and firm Government is never greater than in transition periods.

MONADNOCK.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Bull-Fights—How they are Conducted in Portugal—Description of One at Badajoz.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LISBON, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

The bull-fight in Portugal, as in Spain, is a popular amusement, and assumes the character of a national sport. *Corridas des Toros*, or bull-chase, (instead of bull *fights*,) commence in June and continue until September, as the animals will fight in hot weather only. They are brought in from the country the day before they are to be fought, and the bringing in is a part of the performance. The fighters are native amateurs, and reckless and inebriated naval officers generally participate in it. The bulls are not of the large, heavy-shouldered, grizzly-forehead and short-horned breed that we are accustomed to see in the United States, but are of a smaller kind, very light built, generally very active and agile, jumping a fence like a deer, with very large hams, and almost always of a black or very dark color.

The Portuguese bull-fights differ from the Spanish in many respects, principally because they do not kill the bull, and as his horns have leather covers slipped over them he cannot gore anybody; so that all the same tactics are gone through without any serious bloodshed, and the show is entirely free from the bloody and disgusting spectacles of disembowelled horses and maimed men that are inevitable in the Spanish *corrido*. Therefore it has become more of an amusing scene like a circus, or other performance where the display of agility and skill is the chief feature. But the best fighters I have observed are always the Spaniards. The famous ones go starring it about the country, just as actors and the donnas do.

There are fine Plazas de Toros in and around Lisbon, and there are three or four fights per week; the principal ones are always on Sunday afternoon. The plaza or bull-ring is built like an ampitheatre or circus, except on a larger scale. The ring is about 200 feet in diameter, and the seats and boxes rise above one another, tier after tier. The grand distinction of seats, however, is *sombra* or *sol*—the sunny side and the shady side. Two Military Boards generally attend, and the ceremonies are conducted by an officer with a bugle, stationed immediately under the King's box. When all is ready he sounds the call for the players and they all come out in procession. First come the banderilleros, who stick the banderillos or darts and who use the cloaks; next the matadors, who use the sword and cloak; then the picadors, who are mounted and use the spear; after them come the gollegos and negros. The circumference of the ring is formed by a wooden barrier or fence as high as a man's shoulders, with a ledge running around the inside about two feet from the ground, so that the fighters, when hard pressed, can clear the fence with a flying leap or spring, by putting one foot on this edge and alighting in a sort of alley-way between this barrier and the higher stone wall that separates the audience from the performers. The bulls frequently jump over this barrier, and there are gates in it which are then opened, so that he can be driven back into the ring. Each one of the banderillos has a pair of banderillos, which are simply wooden darts, with barbed points, just large enough to penetrate and hold in the thick hide of the bull's neck and shoulders, and wrapped around with puffs of fancifully-cut colored paper.

After the performance is over, the audience call for some of the favorite performers who have done something a little better than usual, and he walks around the ring, his enthusiastic admirers throwing showers of hats, cigars, money and bouquets at him. He picks them up as he goes around bowing and grinning, dexterously shying the hats back to their owners and retaining the other things. Here, I expect, is the origin of the vulgarism "take my hat," for whenever a fighter does anything particularly smart, some one of the enthusiasts who are shouting "bravo" will throw his hat into the ring and the performer chivalrously rescues the hat at whatever danger to himself and tosses it back to the owner, perhaps when he is leaping the barrier himself at the moment to escape the bull.

SPANISH BULL-FIGHTS

are of a different character. I will describe one I saw last season at the ancient City of Badajoz:

At 4 P. M. the streets were all thronged with people, all going to the Plaza de Toros, or Bull-Ring, which was to be the scene of the great attraction in the evening, the "*Corida de Toros a Muerte*," or "Chase of the Bull to Death." The structure is almost the same as those in Portugal, built entirely of masonry, in the form of an amphitheatre, the stone seats rising on all sides like a flight of steps. The crowd was made up of the beautiful senorita, the swarthy muleteer, with leather leggins and dangling silver ornaments, crowds of soldiers and officers, padres, peasantry, with their bright-colored jackets slung over their shoulders, and here and there a man with a long cloth cloak wrapped around him. These people all have an eye to the picturesque, and are fond of bright colors. All the men have red scarfs wound around their waists in a broad band, and a jacket or a scarlet mantle slung over their shoulder. The women all have the mantilla, either of silk or lace, dropping from their heads, and they would as soon think of coming out without their heads as without their fans, which they carry in Winter as well as in Summer.

We soon reached the Plaza de Toros, which was already packed full—it is open to the sky and the rays of the declining sun beat full on that side which is designated as "Sal"—but, nevertheless, the sturdy muleteers, soldiers, &c., braved even the intense heat though the stone seats were so hot they could not sit down, and had to stand up perforce. Even on our side, the Sombra, when the seats had been in the shade four hours, the stone was so hot we were quite willing to stand for half an hour until the performance commenced. There were 8,000 people present—from the Governor-General and the beauty and fashion of the place, down to the poorest peasant, all eager to revel in their great national pastime. The *coup d'œil* exceeded in brilliancy anything I had ever seen before. The ampitheatrical arrangements of the building, one half the audience in the bright sun, the other in the shade, heightened the effect, and the bright colors of the national costume—red prevailing—on the sunny side, where the peasantry were patiently sitting, regardless of the intense heat of the sun, contrasted well with the more sombre colors on the shady or "sombra" side, though this was well relieved, too, by the incessant flutter of many thousand fans in feminine hands. Nearly half of the audience were females, and they seemed to enjoy the sport quite as much as the sterner sex, though they were not quite so demonstrative. The ladies in the Palcos—or boxes around the upper and outside edge of the circling audience, displayed showy opera toilettes.

The military Governor was present in a palco, decorated with flags, opposite to the main entrance of the performers, and acted as presiding officer. Immediately in front of him was the band. They kept up an intermittent clanging of kettle-drums and very large brass instruments, which I supposed to be Spanish martial music, and enjoyed more in the pauses than in the performances. Presently the custodian of the bulls entered the arena from the gateway on a prancing horse, and attired in the costume of the fifteenth century. He capered round the ring, and halted in front of the presiding officer, doffing his bonnet and making a formal speech. The officer responded briefly, and threw down to him the key of the bull-pen, decorated with an enermous bunch of ribbons. The pompous custodian bowed and capered out again. Then, with another flourish of trumpets, the performance commenced by the entrance of the procession. First came two matadors and eight banderilleros, in their magnificent dresses glistening with massive gold and silver embroidery, and with their bright silken cloaks wrapped around them. Six picadors came next on horseback, followed by two teams, having each four mules harnessed abreast, to do the dragging out; and after them the general assistants and supernumeraries. After making the circuit of the arena, they all went out as they came in, except the matadors and banderilleros, and three of the picadors, who, taking equidistant positions around the ring, awaited the coming of the Toro. Meanwhile the banderilleros were divesting themselves of their cloaks, throwing them up to their friends in the audience, and taking other older ones that showed the marks of considerable service.

At a shrill bugle call, the bolt of the "Toros" prison door was drawn, but instead of emerging as if shot out of a gun as they do in Lisbon, the animal looked out curiously and with a bewildered air, then walked slowly out and seemed quite unable to comprehend that this was a gorgeous funeral created for his especial benefit. He was a very large, powerfully built animal and seemed in perfect condition, being all muscle and having no fat on him. His step was almost as elastic as that of a deer. The foremost banderillero, waved his bright cloak at him and he instantly accepted the challange, and made a sudden and headlong charge. But the agile banderillero, brushing the cloak in the animal's face, evaded the horns as lightly as the withered leaf whirls in the eddying wind. The baffled animal checked his impetuous career, turned and saw a horseman approaching him with spear in rest. He at once comprehended what he was expected to do, and commenced his work with a swift rush at the picador, who received him with a thurst or rather heavy lunge of the spear, which being blunt does not penetrate, but merely makes a contused wound, and is not sufficient to arrest the onset of the bull, who, burying his horns in the poor horse's unprotected abdomen, raises his head, and with a toss and a shake overturns both horse and rider; but before he can follow up his victims he is dexterously diverted and drawn away by the spry banderilleros' cloaks, and occupied by those phantom foes while the attendants are extricating the picador from under the horse, getting the latter on his feet again, and remounting the man. The latter, having his limbs cased in heavily-padded leathern breeches, lined with iron, has escaped with merely a shock and a squeeze, but the poor blindfolded horse has his glossy hide hanging in ragged strips, and is bleeding freely, trembling in every limb and frantic with terror. The picador spurs him to the attack again, and on comes the bull, now well warmed up to his work, over go horse and rider again, and again the banderillero skillfully interposes his distracting and delusive cloak. This time the picador is stunned and carried to the barrier, where he soon collects his scattered senses, and the frantic horse struggles to his feet and gallops around the ring, with his intestines falling out of the wide lacerations in his abdomen, dragging on the ground, and being torn off by his hoofs in sections. Then the amphitheatre resounds with the plaudits of the enraptured throng: "Bravo, picador!"—well done, bull!

Another picador has been engaged, and horse and rider placed *hors de combat*. The third has advanced to the attack, the banderilleros flit around like flies in a sunbeam, and the combat waxes so complicated that quick eyes are now needed to watch the proceedings and catch the nervous, energetic tosses of the bull—the sturdy charges and thrusts of the picador, and the swift and sinuous evolutions of the dexterous banderilleros, which severally elicit the plaudits of the critically-watchful and delighted connoisseurs, who now, thoroughly excited, begin to realize the delights of the "noble sport." Two horses lie struggling in their dying agonies. The third horse, though repeatedly gored, still keeps his feet, and the plucky picador still spurs him on to the destruction which has overtaken his predecessor; but the fates ordain that the audience shall be deprived of the pleasure of witnessing his dying struggles, which will take place in private, as the shrill bugleman sounds the retreat for cavalry, and calls in the banderilleros, with their short barbed arrows wrapped with colored paper. In vain the bull rushes at them, one after another, as they present themselves in quick succession. At the critical second, before actual contact, they gracefully elude his horns, and the bull gets a pair of arrow points in his neck for his pains. With their cloaks and their arrows they lead him such a rapid, exciting and fatiguing chase, that at last he is compelled to give it up, and stand sulkily facing them, refusing to be deluded with their arts and wiles any longer. He lashes his sides with his tail, paws the earth with his hoofs, throwing it up in clouds behind him, and snorts defiance at his tormentors, seeming to say, "If you will only let me get at you, I'll quickly send you after the horses."

Now the signal "a muerte" is sounded, and the senior of the matadors, who has been quietly watching the fight thus far, steps out, receiving a long, straight, two-edged sword and a small red cloak from an aged attendant. He advances to a spot in front of the Governor, uncovers, salutes, and makes a short set speech, concluding with a peculiar salute, and, with a wide sweep of the hand, pays his respects to the assembled multitude. He has informed His Excellency and them that with his own right arm he has killed so many bulls before, and he will add one more victim to his list or perish in the attempt. He was a tall, well-formed man, over 40 years of age, and, though his splendid costume appeared to great advantage on his fine form, yet his gray hair and dignified bearing made him seem more like a Judge in masquerading guise. As soon as he was ready for action the banderilleros with the cloaks enticed the bull over to the shady side of the arena, and directly in front of the official box; then the matador, throwing aside his cap, commenced his attack. First putting his sword under his cloak, he played him once or twice to learn his little peculiarities of attack; then, as the bull was turning on him for the last time, he instantly grasped the sword, and with the blade poised horizontally, point in advance, awaited the fierce onset of the savage animal. In the midst of the headlong plunge, he dexterously thrust his sword into the animal's body, between the shoulders, in a line with the spine, and about twenty inches from the horns; but as it only went in for about half its length, he withdrew it and got away. All this was done with such rapidity that the eye could barely follow the quick movements. Some of the matador's friends applauded, but the majority of the most demonstrative among the audience were dissatisfied, and clamorously testified as much. The bull rushed around the ring and came at the matador again, fiercer than ever. Again he got a thrust, but a poorer one than the other; but at the third attempt the matador drove the sword home to the hilt, and left it sticking in the animal, who tottered a few steps and fell, with the blood pouring in torrents from his mouth and nostrils. Then the plaza rang with shouts of applause, the caballeros stood up and waved their red jackets, the fair or rather dark señoritas waved their handkerchiefs, the band struck up a triumphant air, and the delighted audience seemed to feel that something had been done to be proud of. Hats were shied into the ring, and the matador went around bowing and smiling and tossing them back again, and seeming to say, "Friends, this is one of the proudest moments of my life." The audience, women as well as men, cheered and cheered again, and the graceful butcher bowed and smiled his thanks over and over.

In the meantime, as soon as the bull fell one of the banderilleros drew a small dagger and drove it into the spinal marrow, and the animal was dead in an instant. Then came the mule-teams, and the three dead animals were speedily towed out of the plaza, and the new picadors instantly came in and took up their positions for the next bull.

He rushed in, full of fire and ferocity, bellowing defiance at all before him; he charged the first horse and wounded him so frightfully that he was dragged away. This bull killed all the horses in the ring, and the audience began to clamor for more picadors and horses to support the one who was now bearing the brunt of the battle. His Excellency "demurred," and then began a scene such as I should only have supposed could occur in America, and among the independent and self-willed frontiersmen at that. The audience stood up in their seats, gesticulated wildly, and clamored for more horses—more victims. His Excellency finally yielded to the popular pressure, and the General ordered the cavalry reserve up. The fierce bull slaughtered them as fast as they were brought up to him. Generally the first rip and tear was sufficient, if not, the second was. In a few moments eight horses had been killed, and several picadors severely stunned.

The retreat was sounded and then the banderilleros commenced upon the bull. Though his fatal horns were powerless against them, he showed his vigor by following them up closely, and twice leaped the barrier in pursuit of them, but their nimble tactics prevailed, and soon he was exhausted and panting; one blow of the sword dispatched him, and thus ended the career of the third and, in the eyes of the excited audience, most satisfactory of all the bulls.

So the performance went on until six bulls had been slain and the shades of night closed in upon the scene. Thus ended the famous bull-fight, that formed a part of the celebration of the Festi day of "Our Lady of the Assumption." This was considered an excellent fight, but it will be the last I shall ever witness, for no American could help being disgusted and tired of the wanton cruelty toward the poor defenceless horses. The spectacle, outside from this, is exciting and somewhat interesting, and with this exception there is nothing inhuman about it, for the bull is not seriously wounded until he is killed, and then he is dispatched as quickly as in a slaughter-house. The skill of the banderilleros and matadors is so great as to challenge unqualified admiration; but the brutal injustice that is shown to the poor horses spoils it all. They are generally very inferior animals; are blindfolded, and led to the slaughter, without a shadow of a chance, are gored to death, and then the amiable audiences applaud gleefully. The nobility, aristocracy and beauty of Spain attend these spectacles, and the Government officials preside, and the ladies, priests, and even children serve to swell the throng that fills the Plaza de Toros.

VOYAGEUR.

KENTUCKY.

Presbyterians' Distractions—According to Kentucky Courts, no "Perjury" under the "Null and Void Expatriation Oath"—The State Law against Perjury not Applicable Thereto.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1866.

Congregational meetings of Presbyterian Churches in the West Lexington and Danville Presbyterial Districts, are being held to determine, so far as they can, who are now their respective pastors, and what they should do in view of the fact that two bodies in their respective Districts each claim to be legitimate Presbyteries, with controlling jurisdiction over said churches, members and property.

The Tennessee Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, has lately voted 48 for to 46 against striking out "South"—short of the three-fourths requisite.

All our Judges, the lower, generally, as well as the highest, concur that nothing sworn to under an oath decided by Appellate Court without Constitutional authority or sanction, as the late "expatriation oath," could be, in a legal sense, perjury or punishable false-swearing; and any charges of perjury, the oath being void, are not in themselves actionable slanders, nor actionable at all. So no false-swearers under the "expatriation oath," though there were many such, could have been convicted of "perjury," and thereby legally punished in any manner, or disfranchised by the State law which excludes from office and suffrage all judicially found guilty thereof.

The signal defeat throughout the North of the Democratic Party, despite all adverse circumstances, will, I hope, moderate, if not reform, at least some of those Southern and Kentucky "Democratic" extremists whose direct and indirect influence is so detrimental to the Union cause everywhere.

An aspirant here predicted to the "boys in green," Saturday night, with wild applause, that "if Col. LYNCH be hung, not for treason, but for vengeance, within a fortnight after the Irish Americans will have wrested the Canadas forever from British grasp." Other blatherskites, last night, said, "beyond a doubt within this year the war for Irish Liberty will be inaugurated on Irish soil by the men in the gap." The two factions of "American citizens of Irish descent" on hand last night came near a row. Our Council, controlled like other municipal bodies, by politicians, has fulminated in the Fenian interest.

PONTIAC.

TEXAS.

Gov. Throckmorton and Gen. Grant's Order.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The Houston (Texas) *Journal* learns that Gen. SHERIDAN communicated to Gov. THROCKMORTON an order from Gen. GRANT recognising nullification of General Orders No. 3, which authorized military commanders in the South to arrest all parties charged with certain offences, on failure or inability of the civil authorities to do so,

MEXICAN NEWS.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ AT CHIHUAHUA

The Department Commanders Refuse to Send Him Any Troops.

Reported Extravagant Demand for Money from the American Residents.

BOTH GOVERNMENTS OUT OF FUNDS

The Liberal Officers Said to Favor Ortega.

All Northern Mexico Except Durango Held by the Liberals.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Advices from Chihuahua to the 17th are received. JUAREZ is there with his ministers and 800 soldiers. The department commanders will not send him any troops.

ESBOBEDO has moved against MEJIA, at San Luis Potosi, 400 French and 800 Mexicans. The Imperialists hold Durango. They are expected to fall back on the capital.

Both the Juarez and Imperial Governments are exhausted in finances. JUAREZ is levying forced loans, extraordinary contributions and confiscating property. His hopes are dependent on the guarantee of a Liberal loan by the United States Government.

He has greatly oppressed American residents, demanding $5,000,000 cash, and they have sent a memorial to Washington.

MAXIMILIAN's prospects are very bad. He must leave with the French.

The Liberal Generals and lawyers are understood to favor ORTEGA, and only recognize JUAREZ because he is recognized at Washington.

JUAREZ has annulled the Louisiana-Tehuantepec grant, and has made a new one to other Americans, who pay $100,000 in cash, and reimburse the holders of the Sloo grant the money they paid for it.

A fine cotton crop has been made in Chihuahua this season.

All Northern Mexico, except Durango, is in the hands of the Liberals. The Territory of Mexico is clear of Indians, but in that of Texas the frontier military posts being unoccupied, are full of them.

CANADA.

Accident to the Horse "Nannie Craddock"—Celebration of the Prince of Wales' Birthday—Probable Commutation of McMahon's Sentence.

MONTREAL, C. E., Saturday, Nov. 10.

Nannie Craddock, the noted steeple-chaser, which broke a leg recently at a steeple-chase here, has been shot, as there was no hope of recovery.

The Government has received important dispatches from the Colonial Office. Particulars have not transpired.

The Prince of Wales' birthday was celebrated last night by the Prince of Wales Volunteers.

The *Minerve* (French newspaper) says, in reference to the condemned prisoner MCMAHON, that it has no doubt that the Governor-General, who is intrusted with the noble prerogative of mercy, will avail himself of circumstances to extend it to the unfortunate individual on whom so serious a sentence has been pronounced.

This statement is looked upon as forestalling the commutation of MCMAHON's sentence.

The Order Forbidding the Importation of Horses Revoked—Large Fire at Ottawa—Loss $100,000—Personal.

OTTAWA, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 10.

It is understood that Messrs. MCGEE and GALT will sail with the delegates for Europe on Wednesday next—the former as representative of Canada at the Paris Exhibition, and the latter to assist in the completion of the Confederation.

It is expected that Lord MONCK will leave for England about the middle of December.

The order in counsel forbidding the introduction of cattle to prevent the spreading of the plague is revoked, as far as regards horses imported by seas.

A block of buildings on Canal-street, near Washington, occupied by WISCOLD & SONS, manufacturers of building materials, and PEARSALL & CO., manufacturers of machinery, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000. Insured $25,000.

Naval—Failure of the Labrador Fisheries—Great Destitution Among the Inhabitants.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 10.

A large number of men of Her Majesty's steamer *Aurora* are under orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the western lakes, where they will be stationed for the Winter.

Intelligence has been received that owing to the failure of the fisheries of Labrador, the coast inhabitants on the north shore will be rendered destitute unless relief is immediately provided. The herring fisheries are said to be a complete failure and the prospects are said to be fearful to contemplate. The Government has placed a steamer at the disposal of the charitable for the transportation of supplies, which will leave in a few days. Aid in any sort of money or goods may be sent to Rev. Mr. BOLWOOD, Quebec.

Mr. Devlin not Permitted to Act as Counsel for the Fenian Prisoners—Military Affairs.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 8.

Mr. B. DEVLIN, an eminent lawyer of Montreal, retained as counsel for the Fenians being tried here, has been refused by Judge WILSON the privilege of acting in Court on the ground that he was not a member of the Upper Canada Bar. The Judge expressed regret, but there was no alternative. Mr. DEVLIN has been for some days watching the trials going on, and will return to Montreal to defend the Fenians to be tried there early in December.

The Ottawa Field Battery are sending their guns and equipments to Quebec to be immediately replaced by guns of heavy calibre and new equipments.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Acquittal of Drummond—The Address of the Judge—Letter from the Prisoner Lynch.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 10.

After the verdict of acquittal, brought in last night in the case of the Fenian prisoner DRUMMOND, the Judge addressed the prisoner as follows:

DANIEL DRUMMOND: The jury have acquitted you. You bore a good character before you became connected with this affair; and that has, perhaps, helped you; but, at the least, it must be said that you were there under circumstances which were very suspicious—circumstances which you must yourself felt would have warranted them in concluding that you were there as one of these people. You best know whether you were there or not as one of them. But let this be a lesson to you. The great error of impulsive men like you is that at times they engage in enterprises and do things, more especially if there are a number of people associated in the undertaking, which otherwise they would not do. In future be more swayed by your judgment, and less by impulse; reflect on all the circumstances of your acts. You are a man, and should think more concerning that which you undertake. They say you are a good workman and can earn high wages. Go now to your work; get these high wages, and if you can better yourself do it. The whole line of occupation is open to you and to all. As I have stated, impulsive men like you engage in unlawful enterprises, and when a number are committed to it you go recklessly—more like savages than civilized men. Go, and be careful.

LETTER FROM LYNCH.

The following letter, written by the condemned Fenian prisoner, LYNCH, is published in the *Leader* newspaper:

MILITARY PRISON, TORONTO, Nov. 9, 1866.

The editor of the *Leader* would much oblige the undersigned by correcting a false statement in the issue of the 7th inst., in an article headed "Fenians," with reference to himself and family. The undersigned is the youngest son of the late THOMAS LYNCH, of Headford County, of Galway.

My father was never in the British army, but a private country gentleman and a younger branch of the LYNCHES of Bally Curren Castle, County Mayo.

My uncle, the late Capt. PETER LYNCH, of Ballycurren, being the first Catholic High Sheriff of Mayo County, by the Emancipation Act. My mother was neither English nor Protestant, but, thank God! Catholic and Irish. I have no brother in the British service, and but one now living, and for the last twenty years in Milwaukee, United States. So that, instead of my father and mother being adherents of the Church of England, which you have no doubt would be of much service to me in the last trial, I have the honor to belong to one of the oldest Catholic families in the West of Ireland and one of the twelve tribes of the ancient City of Galway.

Respectfully, ROBERT BLESS. LYNCH.

The Case of William Hayden—Found Guilty and Sentenced to be Hung Dec. 13.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866.

The court met at 10 o'clock and resumed the Fenian trials. With the exception of the jurymen, counsel and witnesses, there were but few present when the court opened, but it soon began gradually to fill, and by the time the Sheriff had called over the jury panel the gallery was crowded by a number of persons, among whom might be noticed many whose appearance clearly indicated they were strangers in the City.

Messrs. R. A. HARRISON, LL. D.; JNO. PATTERSON and J. MCNAB represented the Crown, and Mr. R. MCKENZIE, Q. C., defended the prisoners.

HIS LORDSHIP (Mr. HARRISON)—Are you prepared in any of the cases this morning?

Mr. R. A. HARRISON—Yes, My Lord. There is a case of the Queen vs. Hayden which I would wish to be proceeded with. An affidaivt has already been put in, but the time asked for has passed.

Mr. K. MCKENZIE—We are not prepared to proceed. A messenger has been sent to the other side for the purpose of obtaining witnesses, but has not returned.

Mr. R. A. HARRISON—Will you make an affidavit to that effect.

Mr. MCKENZIE—It is my intention to do so.

JOHN COONEY was first placed in the dock. He is a low, thick-set man, between thirty and forty years of age, with short brown hair, low forehead, blue eyes, moustache and beard of a Yankee cut, rather repulsive features. He was dressed in rather a seedy-looking brown coat, with light-colored vest and pants, and wore neither collar or neck-tie. Previous to pleading, Mr. MCKENZIE moved to quash the indictment on the same grounds as that relied on in the case of Queen vs. O'Neil and others.

The prisoner then pleaded not guilty, and stated that he was not ready for trial.

PATRICK KEATING was next placed at the bar. He is a young man about six feet five inches high, with dark hair, and his complexion and appearance denoted that he had moved in a respectable sphere of life. He was neatly dressed in a suit of gray tweed. On being questioned, he stated that he was 23 years of age, and pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr. MCKENZIE made a similar motion in this trial.

HIS LORDSHIP—Are you ready for your trial?

PRISONER—Yes, my Lord

Mr. MCKENZIE—His case, my Lord, will have to stand. We are not yet ready.

The prisoner was then removed.

The Queen vs. William Hayden—After a lengthy argument between the counsel, Mr. HARRISON persisting that the prisoner should be tried, and Mr. MCKENZIE submitting that he was entitled to a further postponement, the prisoner was directed to be brought.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, the prisoner, is about 20 years of age, with light complexion, blue eyes, large ears, and a countenance which betokens that his intellectual attainments are not of the highest order.

Mr. MCKENZIE also moved to quash the indictment, and the prisoner, by direction of his counsel, pleaded not guilty. The Jury were then sworn.

Mr. MCKENZIE—I would ask your Lordship, as our defence relies on the question of identity, to allow the prisoner to be placed out of the dock; the same, I believe, was done in MCHENRY's case.

Mr. R. A. HARRISON—I happened to be engaged in that case, and have no recollection of it.

HIS LORDSHIP—If you can show me any precedent, Mr. MCKENZIE, I am willing to allow it to be done. I must say I have never heard of such a course being pursued before.

Mr. MCKENZIE—I won't press the matter, my Lord.

John Metcalfe sworn: I am a private in the Queen's Own, and was present at the fight at Ridgeway when the Canadian Volunteers were attacked at Lime Ridge; I saw several killed and wounded then; in conversation with him at the jail he told me that he was an American citizen, that he used to work on steamboats, was a native of Louisville, Ky., had no home, and last came from Buffalo.

Joseph Newbigging, sworn: I live at Fort Erie; on the morning of the 1st of June, about daylight, I saw four canal-boats towed across the Niagara River by two tugboats; the canal-boats contained several hundred men; the prisoner was among them; he was dressed in plain clothes, and had a green veil around his neck; he was armed with a rifle and had a cartridge-box slung to a belt around his waist; he was riding a roan horse, which I afterward learned belonged to the Niagara Street Railway of Buffalo; the prisoner spoke to Cramer Pricely, and told him to give him the rest of that money; Pricely pulled out his pocketbook and said I have very little money; I gave you nearly all I had before; prisoner said, Oh, no, you have lots of money; Price then gave him some 85 cents in silver, and asked him if he would not keep the boys away, when he said he would do so, as he now had something to treat them with; I heard he made a similar demand on other persons.

Cross-examined—Some of the men whom I supposed to be Fenians, had green tunics, and others American uniforms, but most of them had civilians' clothes.

George Graham sworn: I live about three miles from Fort Erie, a little northwest on the Anderson road; I saw the prisoner on Friday, the 1st of June, about five o'clock; I saw a person near Pricely whom I supposed was the prisoner; I was going home, and he rode past me furiously; I saw him afterward at a shoemaker's shop, in front of my house, on horseback; I went over to him; he was armed with a rifle and fixed bayonet, such as the Fenians had; he asked me what I was, and I replied I was an Englishman; he said they had come over and taken the country, and the hated Saxon rule was extinct. [The prisoner smiled, and glanced at the Jury.] He asked me for a quarter of a dollar; I told him that quarters were very scarce; he said it in a commanding way; as he wanted something to drink I went and got it and gave it to him; he then gave it to a little girl; he appeared to be under the influence of drink; he was not dressed as he is now, he had a sort of green vail around his neck.

Crosse-xamined by Mr. MCKENZIE—He demanded the quarter after he said that the Saxon rule was extinct.

William Miller—I live five miles from Fort Erie; I was on Mr. Pricely's farm on the 1st of June last, and saw the prisoner there four times on that day; he rode up to the gate and called me out to get something to eat; he was armed with a rifle and bayonet; I got him what he required, and he went away about an hour afterward; I saw him again; he was still on horseback; he got off his horse and said to Mr. Pricely, give me $2, I want to go and treat myself; Mr. Pricely gave him some money, but not $2; he had some conversation with him, in which the prisoner said they had come over to take Canada and were going to free Ireland; he returned again in about an hour and wanted the rest of the money; there were a good many Fenian stragglers about at the time; they got some bread and meat which the prisoner said was satisfactory.

Mr. MCKENZIE—"I have not the least doubt of it." [Laughter.]

Cross-examined by Mr. FLEMING—Although he appeared under the influence of liquor he could sit on his horse very well; his talk was not wild or extravagant; he appeared to have all his senses.

Mr. HARRISON—That is the case my Lord.

Mr. MCKENZIE then read and put in several affidavits as to prisoner's previous good character.

Mr. MCKENZIE then proceeded to address the Jury for the defence, and in opening his remarks complained that he had been forced into the trial by the Crown counsel before he was ready to proceed, inasmuch as he had no witnesses in attendance. Mr. MCKENZIE then continued to argue that although the evidence was certainly of a strong character against the prisoner, and possibly might be construed by the Jury as exceedingly prejudicial, still there was nothing to show that he come over here for the purpose of levying war against Her Majesty; he certainly did come here, and acted in an exceedingly wrong manner in plundering any British subject. He submitted that he did so while laboring under the influence of drink, scarcely knowing what he did at the time. Mr. MCKENZIE concluded his speech by stating that he did not offer any palliation for the prisoner's conduct; he thought it very outrageous, and if acquitted on this charge the Crown would no doubt try him for obtaining money through intimidation, which it was plain he had done, but he submitted that taking into consideration his youth, and that no evidence had been shown of his intent to levy war on the Queen, or that he ever entered Upper Canada, that they should find him guilty on the present indictment, thus giving the Crown an opportunity of prosecuting him for the offence, if he committed any, of which he really was guilty.

His Lordship then charged the Jury, explaining to them the law under which the prisoner was tried.

Mr. MCKENZIE—I propose to take the same exceptions to your Lordship's charge that I did in PARRY's case, with these further objections: First, that your Lordship should not have told the Jury that the proof laid on the prisoner to show his business in Canada on that occasion. Second, that your Lordship should not have expressed yourself, "Can there be any doubt that the prisoner was at Lime Ridge or Fort Erie?" Third, that your Lordship should have directed the Jury that the prisoner was riding on horseback between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, extorting money from the people, was strong evidence to go to the Jury that his object was private plunder and not public war, and that it laid on the Crown to show, by direct evidence, that he was connected with the Fenians.

At 2.10 the Jury returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty."

Mr. R. A. HARRISON—I move, my Lord, the judgment of the Court upon the prisoner.

Mr. MCKENZIE moved the Court in arrest of judgment on the ground that the offence charged was committed in the County of Welland, and could not under the statute be tried in York, being one of two counties united.

His Lordship overruled the argument.

HIS LORDSHIP—Prisoner, have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed on you?

PRISONER—I have only to say that the three witnesses who have sworn against me that I obtained the money from them by threats is false, and they have perjured themselves. I simply asked the money in a friendly way.

The usual proclamation having been made previous to sentence being passed, his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 13th of next month.

LIPPITS LANK; OR, LUNACY.

A Tale that He who Runs may Reade.

BY C. H. WEBB.

"Say I, then, that losel shall never blacken my boots again!"

"Say I, then, they are my boots and not yours, and that faithful serving man shall brighten them whenever he will."

The gentleman and lady who indulged in this little interchange of compliments before breakfast were man and wife, and had loved each other a Little but not Long. Scant the encouragement to matrimony which my opening episode affords, but the Great Artist's duty is imperative—*et vitem impendere viro!*

Here a little explanation is necessary—not o my Latin, for that will be found among the "Words, Phrases and Quotations from Foreign Languages" in the appendices of all modern dictionaries—but of my plan. *In medio tutissimus ibis:* Safety lies in the middle, both in parting hair and beginning stories. On that hint I have acted. To begin now with the beginning:

Miss Katrine Phacton was a young lady of Cucumberland, born of rich but respectable parents. Her hair was golden, her eyes gray. She had a fashion of doing up the former that puzzled her rivals, and of using the latter that bewildered her victims. The secret of her *chignon* was known to none. As for her eyes, she had a way of turning them on slowly, as careful housewives do gas, so that the victim could not fail to observe two things—first, that they were grand and beautiful orbs, though the pupil was without a master; secondly, that they were overlooking him instead of looking at him. Some persons would have thought her cross-eyed—but it was only a way she had.

So contemplated by such curious eyes, a man feels queer. He doesn't know whether he is being looked at or not.

She was rather charitable, and made no bones of giving cold victuals to the poor. All she required in return from those around her was that they should be Roman Catholics, and do precisely as she wished them to in everything. Singularly enough, much uglier and richer girls married on all sides of her, but this eccentric beauty remained Miss Phaeton at two times twenty.

She hunted once a month and was at home in the saddle—but did not give her receptions there; so admirably balanced was her character, that, notwithstanding her love of the manly sport, she had no ambition to be a jockey nor a groom. But one day they drew Yewtree Bow, and out shot a fox. A hedger saw him shoot, and gave the view halloo; and away across country, like new brooms, swept dogs, horses and men. But, notwithstanding this enumeration, *Dux fœmina facti*—and so it was Deuse takes the hindmost.

It was a gallant chase, and our dreamy virgin's back got up. Her golden hair streamed and her gray eyes watered, as lithe and blithe she sat upon her great white gelding, riding over huntsmen as well as hounds, and jumping ditches and hedges where the stoutest steeple-chase riders of the county were stuck and staked.

Having outridden and jumped over everybody and everything, Miss Phaeton was naturally soon next to the fox, and saw that sagacious animal when he, not wishing to be run over, glided into Dogwood Undermore. The huntsmen and hounds were at this time so far in arrears that they mistook the great white gelding for the fox, and the back hair of the dreamy virgin for his brush.

Sat Miss Phaeton so long and still upon her horse at the corner of the underwood that she fell into a deep reverie, and did not see the fox when he stole out, though her eyes were bent in that direction. The fox thought she was looking at him, but here the peculiarity of those grand and beautiful orbs made itself apparent—she was *over*looking him. Huntsmen and hounds were swearing and tearing in all directions, but Miss Phaeton sat quietly and turned over in her head a plan for converting all the world to Roman Catholicism. Not so her horse. He plunged and then didn't, and then trembled all over and planted his forefeet together at this angle \.

At the same moment he slanted his hind legs thus / The following was then the position: / \

It may be mathematically stated thus:

/+\ = O

So braced he could not move a peg; a horse divided against himself cannot stir—*quod erat demonstrandum*. But he looked a deal more statuesque than any three statues in England—as may readily be imagined. And, by-the-bye, the gentlemen who carve horses in our native style, did they ever see one in that fix—out of a picture book?

The whipper-in came up and was somewhat surprised at the attitudes of both horse and rider. From that of the former he thought that the fox had popped out; from that of the latter that Lippits Lank, who was in the neighborhood, had either popped or was expected to. It never occurred to his simple soul that a meeting of the hounds could be converted into a meeting of the *Congregatio de Propagandâ Fide*.

However, a huntsman came up and made bold to touch his hat and ask her if she had seen nothing of the fox.

She toyed with the horn that hung at her girdle, looked him dreamily in the face, and replied "Yes."

He blew his own horn lustily, and asked which way Pug had gone. Upon which Miss Phaeton looked him dreamily in the face again and made answer that she did not know.

"But did'st not say thou saw'st him?"

"Not so, sweetheart," said she, laying her hand upon his arm softly and smiling sweetly. "You asked had I seen nothing of the fox, and I replied, yes—and I have seen nothing of the fox."

Thereupon the huntsman took a small but sizeable flask from his pocket, put it to his lips and wound another horn, for he now saw what the dreamy virgin was at. He understood that she had overlooked the fox.

"Couple up and go home to supper," said Miss Phaeton, sublimely disregardful that it was not supper time, and of the object which had brought forty dogs and men and horses and herself to the field. "The fox is in his hole by this time." And touching spur to her horse she jumped over the astonished huntsman's head and cantered slowly home across country, as though nothing had happened.

"*Courage mes amis*," remarked the huntsman to his friends, as he rearranged the Amidon which the hoof of the great white gelding had grazed and damaged, thinking the while that it was the Fall fashion, and had cost ten dollars—*Courage, mes amis, le diable est mort!*

Miss Phaeton had not ridden many miles when Lippits Lank galloped up to her side. In expectation of this event she had been holding in her impatient horse for the last half hour.

"Is it you, Lippits?" she cried, with a sudden start of surprise; "who would have thought it?"

Mark you the woman there. Why think you the grand and beautiful orbs overlooked the fox

when he broke cover at Dogwood Undermore? Why think you she broke up the hunt? Let me whisper it to you in small type.

The fox was not her little game.

OH THE SEX!

Slowly they galloped along together, the white gelding leading. For in this instance Lippits' gray mare was not the better horse.

"Kate," spoke Lippits, "I've been courting you nigh upon three years, and now there's another lad come into court. Mayhap you think me a ladder. It is time you said me yes or no. I love you, Kate, and how could you be so cruel as love any other man? There, let me get off my horse and lie down on the stubble and you ride over me. I would rather have you trample on my ribs than below the belt; but choose your own turnpike, Dearest—and any way I've a policy of insurance against accidents in my pocket. Wilt have me, Kate?"

(That was the way they made love on horseback in the middle ages, before the invention of parlors and easy-chairs and bay-windows and turbine water-wheels.)

Miss Phaeton turned her glorious eyes upon her lover. "What think you, Lippits, of the Doctrine of Transubstantiation?" said she, softly, looking him dreamily in the face.

Lippits muttered a word which, under the circumstances, might be called an allowable rhyme, and dashing the spurs into his horse rode fiercely away. A casual observer might have thought Miss Phaeton was looking after him. Not so; the peculiarity of those grand and beautiful orbs again came in; she saw but the moon.

CHAPTER II.

Miss Phaeton rode home and found another lover's horse at the gate. She smiled: "Two beaux on a string is quite as good as two strings to a bow," thought she.

Old Joe, the groom, who had served long and faithfully in the family on board wages, hobbled out:

"Mistress Kate," said he, "have you seen Lippits Lank anywheres?"

The young lady colored at this question, and replied she didn't know. "But why?" she asked.

"Why?" repeated old Joe, "all the girls in town be runnin' after un now. The blinds be down at Bolton Hall, and they do say as how the old squire be dead. Here be a letter sealed with black for master Lippits."

Miss Phaeton took the letter, opened and read it. The news was brief but good, and the grand and glorious orbs brightened. Old Mr. Churlton was dead, and Lippits was heir to Bolton Hall. Carefully resealing the letter, she told Joe to drop it into the Post-office, and bolted into the house.

In the hall she met George Neverill. He was a young man, handsome and accomplished; had traveled on the Continent and in America; had made love to all the women he met, and was in no wise troubled with bashfulness nor doubt of his own merits and good looks.

"I love you, Kate," said he, putting his arm round the young lady's waist. "I love you better than I loved Mimi, or Marguerite, or Isabella, or Beatrice, or Dorothy Jane—the latter being a native of Maine. And the pride of Cacamberland and pearl of all other lands has but to say the word to be mistress of my heart and of Honiton Grange. Wilt be my wife, Kate?"

Honiton Grange suggested Honiton lace, and the lines of the young lady's mouth relaxed.

There was a sound as of "P'woop," a succession of similar sounds, *decies repetita placebit*—and Miss Phaeton dreamily wiped her lips.

"Wilt do me a favor, George?" said she.

"Aye," replied he, "an' it be not to shave my head and turn priest."

"See'st yonder horseman, on the gray mare. He is leaving the country. Ride after and bring him back."

"Aye," and George Neverill left with alacrity. But he returned with alacrity, and came in without rapping.

"Is not yon gentleman Lippits Lank?"

"Aye," said Kate, quietly.

"And you wish I should bring him back to you that you may—"

"Marry him," put in Kate, looking dreamily in his eyes.

George Neverill reached out his hand and shook hers warmly. "I admire coolness," said he, "and this suits me exactly. But go after him you, and ride my piebald charger."

"You are a *preux chevalier*," said Kate; "excuse me a moment," and vanished—promising to be back in five minutes.

George Neverill stood alone. "*C'est un peu fort*," muttered he to himself. Five minutes passed, fifteen, twenty, thirty, sixty; it was hard upon his dinner hour, and there was none to ask him to tarry and dine. Mounting Miss Phaeton's horse which stood at the gate he rode thoughtfully home, telling Old Joe it was all right, and giving him a shilling to drink to his wedding with Miss Phaeton.

In the meanwhile Kate had overtaken Lippits and explained to him that she would "think about it." He at once promised to build a nunnery, to take the veil, if it would conduce to her happiness, and all around them were to be Roman Catholics.

In a delightful frame of mind Miss Phaeton rode home, and on learning that George Neverill had waited her return until the last stroke of the dinner hour, averred her belief that he was a good-natured and handsome fellow. On being told that he had ridden the white gelding away her face fell, but only for a moment. "The piebald charger is much the better of the two," said she, and sat joyfully down to dinner.

CHAPTER III.

Civilization has many meters.

Sometimes these meeters imbrue their hands in each other's blood—and all for the want of an international copyright. But for information on this head let me refer you to my book called the Eighth Commandment. In the present one—my MASTERPIECE—I treat only of the Seventh and its infractions.

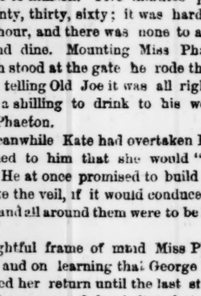
The reader will readily infer that this is not a child's book—especially a little girl's book. It is not a boatfull of pap, and paps should be careful about introducing it into the nursery. *Præmonitus, præmunitus.*

Nice the row when George Neverill rode into the yard of the Roebuck on Miss Phaeton's great white gelding.

"You are a liar and a scoundrel," cried Lippits, striding up to him.

It was hard to be worsted in a horse-trade and then accosted in this abrupt way by a rival. George Neverill ground his teeth—as though he would make meal of his adversary. The rivals measured each other from head to foot (with a small tape-line which was kindly furnished by one of the waiters,) and Lippits finding himself a half inch the taller, hesitated no longer, but struck straight out from the shoulder.

Amid the darkness which overshadowed Neverill's vision this glittered:



Don't recognize the constellation, gentle reader? There are other Southern Crosses in our universe—bodiless Mutations.

"It is Never too Late to Mend," said Neverill, as he picked up his broken nose and left the ring.

CHAPTER IV.

The very next day Mr. Chouseman took advantage of an errand in the neighborhood, and rode over to see Miss Phaeton.

Mr. Chouseman was a highly-respectable solicitor, who had obtained the position of trust and confidence he occupied, by riding around the country on convenient errands, and inducting young lady acquaintances into the secrets of his clients.

So the very next day he rode over to Miss Phaeton, and told her she was in luck.

"How?" queried she.

"Two young men are going to fight a duel to the death for you."

"Lippits and George?" she carelessly asked, cracking a hickory nut with her white and delicate teeth.

"Aye; and both have made their wills in your favor. So if either be killed—"

"And if both?" said Miss Phaeton, with the old, dreamy look in her eyes.

"You have *two* estates," said Chouseman, rubbing his hands.

"But not one husband," remarked Miss Phaeton, thoughtfully. "Tell them to saddle the piebald charger," she immediately cried, turning to an attendant.

The two combatants were on the ground, earnestly wishing that some peace officer would come in and arrest an affair which had already gone quite far enough to be pleasant. Two shots had been exchanged, to the imminent peril of the seconds, who had both posted themselves behind trees while giving the word for the third fire.

"Are you ready?"

"Yes."

"Yes."

At this moment the piebald charger stopped quietly in and stood between the leveled pistols. There were two simultaneous reports. Miss Phaeton, who was too practiced an observer of life to base her judgment or action on reports, caught the bullets gracefully, one in each hand, and returned them with her compliments to the two duelists. Lippits upon his scratched these words:

"I Love Kate,

and put it into his pocket. This act of gallantry, and the fact that he was entirely in the wrong in the quarrel, moved Kate in his favor. Neverill didn't make much out of the ball, but he swopped horses again and got back the piebald charger.

CHAPTER V.

None so blind as those that CAN'T see!

A pleasant party was assembled in the late Mr. Churlton's parlor to hear the will read.

To his faithful servants the deceased gentleman left a shilling each; to an illegitimate son his old clothes, cut in the fashion of a preceding generation, and the family seal; to Lippits Lank a look of his hair—and to Miss Phaeton all the balance of his estate, real and personal.

Among others who came to congratulate Miss Phaeton came Lippits, sorrowful and seedy. She looked at him a moment, more in sorrow than in anger. *Point d' argent, point de Suisse*; no money, no point lace and Swiss muslin, thought she, but her better nature prevailed. There was enough for two, and her life was monotonous; theretofore her amusements had chiefly consisted in working figures of the saints on samplers, and confessing to Father Francis. A husband would be a pleasant variety, she thought.

And Neverill helped the thing along. He proposed that she should give Lippits all of his and her property, and marry him—Neverill. Again the peculiarity of the grand and beautiful orbs came in. Kate looked him dreamily in the eyes, but she did not see him.

Nor did she see it—

So she wrote Lippits a note, asking him to call on her as soon as convenient, and to come sober.

Unfortunately Lippits, on receiving the note, was so drunk that he could not read it. However, a kind and sober parson, named Eden, read it for him. After lying in a snow bank for an hour or two, which made him feel quite fresh and comfortable and presentable, he contrived to stagger beneath Miss Phaeton's window.

She put her lovely head out, utterly regardless of the climate, the season, and a neuralgia to which she was subject of old. "Art there," said she. "Speak, Dearest?"

Straightening himself up against the turret, honest Lippitts hiccupped, "I (hic) I (hic) I love (hic, hic, hic,) Kate," (hic, hic, hic, hic.)

The thing was done and Kate was captivated. Wrong in the quarrel, poor as a crow, drunk as a beast, and everybody urging her to marry somebody else, her affections at once centered on Lippits.

So the next morning Neverill get a note, the contents of which ran much as follows:

"*It having suddenly occurred to me that you would like to marry me, I have consulted Lippits—whom I have been engaged to for three years past—and he thinks you would. He sees nothing wrong in it, inclining to view it as a laudable ambition, but Father Francis views the matter in a different light. For my part I am very much surprised, for I have done nothing to deserve such treatment. But I forgive you. Farewell. Be virtuous, join the Roman Catholic Church, and you will be happy.*

P. S.—"*I am afraid you will think me a coquette, but Father Francis does not think so.*

P. P. S.—"*I wish you would get me a few skeins of worsted of the enclosed pattern.*

P. P. S.—"*If you shaved your head perhaps you would feel better.*"

"And what answer will you make?" said Father Francis, who delivered the note.

"Answer! I'll not waste a postage stamp, i'faith," growled George.

"But I'll carry the message," said the priest.

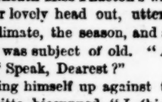
"Then here's my reply," said George, grinding his teeth, (perhaps because he couldn't have a mill with his rival,) "she's old enough to understand French, if she doesn't. Tell her

Le jeu, ne vant pas la chandelle,
I'm not the first sold by a damsel.

And with that he walked moodily away. He looked at the sky, and the stars seemed to smile at his anguish. Cold and pitiless the pale moon looked down upon his woe. Longingly he looked for a sign to assuage the grief which gnawed at his heart. Suddenly his eye brightened.

Would you behold this great discovery, the same in magnitude and appearance as it met the eyes of the first discoverers, dragged with a rake from the bottom of a bay, opened with a knife and swallowed by an adventurous mortal, after successive generations had passed it by without deeming it succulent?

Then turn your eyes hither, for here it is. Sold; in the cellar he found compensation.



CHAPTER VI.

Lippits made a tolerably good husband, as husbands went in those days. Generally he was able to get up stairs after dinner without more than two servants to assist him and he very seldom got into bed without taking off his boots. When he did he was especially careful to remove his spurs.

On one occasion, when Lippits forgot himself with both spurs and boots, Mrs. Lank remonstrated with him, but he turned upon her, and called her A PRUBIENT PRUDE, and threatened to drag her before the public; seeing her error, she confessed it. On the whole, their married life rippled on about as happily as ever married life does.

The main trouble was about "help." Mrs. Lank was prejudiced against good-looking chambermaids, and Lippits was opposed to Roman Catholic serving-men who excelled in polish in everything except in the matter of polishing boots. This brings us to the opening of our story.

"I say, the hussy shall pack," Mrs. Lank had remarked.

She had asked him a few seconds previously to bring out his *viol da gamba*. Alas, he now poured out a vial of wrath!

"Say I, then, that losel shall never blacken my boots again."

"Say I, then, they are my boots, and not yours, and that faithful serving-man shall brighten them whenever he will."

Here Mrs. Lank was wrong. Because she paid for the boots by no means did it follow that throw them she should every morning in her husband's face. Nor, strictly speaking by the letter of the law, were they her boots, whether paid she for them or not. As well have claimed his breeches, might she, and these she could no more have filled than his boots. *Aut nunquam tenets, aut perfice.*

Besides, for the matter of that they were not boots at all; they were A PAIR OF HOB-NAILED SHOES.

Sometimes Lippits thought that he had got an elephant on his hands—that he might as well have married Mademoiselle D'jek, and been a Jack of All Trades at once.

Mrs. Lank had a lady in her employ named Ryder—and ride her mistress she did with a vengeance. In combing Mrs. Lank's long and beautiful hair she tangled and pulled it viciously, capillary attraction exerted its force to soften her obdurate heart in vain. Ask you why Ryder was so relentless and remorseless? She loved Lippits, and pulling his wife's hair was the only way she had of showing it. *Causa latet, vis est notissima.*

In short, Ryder was a Dangerous Female, and I would not like to ride alone with her on one of the English railways, where the carriages, you must know, are small and seldom filled. Not content with pulling out her mistress' hair, she was always and forever putting fleas in her master's ear.

It may not have been before remarked by our reader, but Lippits' chief besetting sin—aside from his unfortunate habit of getting drunk—was lunacy. On the subject of priests he was monomaniacal. He had a way of strangling them when they ventured upon his grounds, which was not only inconvenient to the priests, but distasteful as well to his wife, who had a remarkable respect and fondness for the cloth—sending them soups and gravies till one might have thought it was a table-cloth.

And Ryder was always egging him on.

One day she nagged and egged him so much that he determined to break the yoke. So he collared a poor devil of a priest, with whom his wife happened to be discussing the vicarious powers of the Pope, and shook and trampled him till there was seemingly no life left in him.

Black and blue and livid, those who picked the poor priest up thought he was suffering from an attack of the Malignant Collarer.

So Lippits, thinking he had killed his man, fled the county, taking with him all his wife's jewels. In his desperation he never drew bridle rein till he reached an inn in the next county, a good twenty miles away, called the "Packhorse." (Why he did not go further know I not, but perchance he was fearful of faring worse.) There he proceeded to unpack, and having nothing better to do, fell to drinking on an empty stomach, until he drank himself into a brain-fever.

Lippits was always in luck, and at this inn he found another woman with grand and beautiful orbs. But this was a dove-eyed angel. When Mercy Vintner looked at things she saw them, which was more than could be said of Mrs. Lank.

Had not Lippits possessed the constitution of a horse he would have succumbed to the fever. And perhaps it was because of his possessing the constitution of a horse that a farrier succeeded in curing him after a regular physician had given him up. *Similia similibus curantur.* Any way, what with Mercy's nursing and the glauber and aloes which the farrier prescribed for him, Lippits got sufficiently well to decline wearing the shroud which a kind old lady was embroidering for him, and call for a shirt.

The next thing he called for was a parson, and he and Mercy were made one, much to the delight of the parents, who thought that such a son-in-law behind the bar would bring custom to the "Packhorse." Had they known his habits they would have trembled on trusting him with the keys. For than Lippits there were few squarer drinkers in the county.

The farrier who had been engaged to Mercy came in just as the ceremony was over. For a moment he stared wofully at the picture, and then said, very dryly, "I'm too late for the wedding and too early for the funeral, methinks."

"That you be, Paul," said Mrs. Vintner, cheerfully, "she is meet for your master."

"If he be taken sick again the devil may dose him," growled Paul, and leaving the room in disgust he withdrew his custom from the "Packhorse" forever. On being asked the reason, he replied that he did not like the New Barkeeper.

CHAPTER VII.

Lippits might have shown his gratitude to Mercy in a better way than marrying her when he knew very well that he had a wife and child in the next county.

It was scarcely the right thing to do, for there is a popular prejudice against a man having two wives, and one should always endeavor to conform to the customs of society. But I am writing of a period with which Fielding dealt, and cannot forget my double character of moralist and artist. "Lippits Lank" is no worse than "Tom Jones" or "Ferdinand Count Fathom." So, while all these fellows are batting at me, why do they not do a little Fielding? This tale hath floated the "Argosy," and sustained the "Atlantic." The reader will remark that I have floated the floater. In deference to the absurd prejudices of society I have already omitted a great deal that would have added to the interest of the story and its success among the masses—*exempli gratia*, the Mrs. Potiphar business between Ryder and Lippits. All this I intend to publish in a sequel, if the matter can be satisfactorily arranged with my publishers. And it can be, without doubt. For it is a mistake to suppose that I consult them or any one else regarding the morality of what I write. The only thing I discuss with them is bulk and price—principally bulk. For I am an Artist as well as a Moralist, and—*Ars longa*, etc.—my art chiefly displays itself in the length of my stories. *Verbum sap. Dixit.*

To return to my story. Matters did not go on very thrivingly at the "Packhorse" after the marriage. The prudent parents, who had thought that Lippits was a highwayman, and would bring purses home occasionally, found to their great disappointment that he was a gentleman and exceedingly awkward behind the bar. Moreover, he drank like a fish—nay, he drank not like a fish, for a fish drinks but water, and little of that drank Lippits. It was ale and sack and sherry possets until everything was empty. He drank them out of house and home, and creditors threatened to sell out the "Packhorse."

Reproached by Mr. Vintner, Lippits requested the old man to cease his taunts, and proposed to buy him out. To this a ready agreement was made, for the "Packhorse" was old, and the sign needed new painting, and the custom was poor. The best customer about the house was Lippits, but he did not even charge himself with what he drank.

The question of price was soon settled, that of bulk had already been disposed of—for it was in bulk that the inn was bought, and the only thing that remained was payment. It became a question of cash—

VERY HARD CASH.

At mention of this Lippits' face fell. For he had spent all the money he took from the priest at leaving and what he had raised from selling and pawning his other wife's jewels. Suddenly a brilliant idea occurred to him. He would go back to that other wife and borrow of her enough money to set himself and this one up in business. So it is the words of the old song came true,

"Nous revenons toujours
A nos premiers amours."

And he saddled his great black horse and set off to see the other Mrs. Lank. His father-in-law, who thought he was going out to the high road to follow his old trade of "stand and deliver," bade him God-speed, but the dove-eyed angel sighed. For he might come to grief, thought she, and it would not be pleasant to be widow of a man who was hanged.

Lippits delayed two days upon the road, for he began to feel he was riding on an awkward errand. Having turned over in his mind the way he should conduct the disagreeable but necessary business, he determined to conduct it upon business principles only, and if collaterals and an indorser were required, to get his father-in-law to back his paper.

Singularly enough he found his wife exactly where he had left her. She was looking carefully over the ground, in accordance with her usual custom, to find the purse that had been dropped in the scuffle with the priest. Aside from being dressed in a magnificent Irish poplin, she was not much changed from what Lippits remembered her. Ryder had not pulled all her golden hair out, and she was still a passable looking woman.

She threw herself on Lippits' neck, panted on his shoulder, and asked him what was the news.

"You are but a woman," said he,—as though that were news to her,—and put her roughly away. "I came not to make love, but to make a loan."

Mrs. Lank was a proud woman. "An' that be the case," said she, we will go into the house and talk it over."

Seated in the house: "My jewels, that you did me the honor to take, would not last you long, I feared," said she, "so I expected something of this visit."

"A man cannot live on hearing of sermons and smelling two rose buds," replied Lippits.

N. B.—That was spoke sarcasticul, as Sylvanus the Sugary says.

The upshot of it all was that Mrs. Lank advanced him £500 on his personal recognizance. It being nightfall before the necessary negotiations were concluded, Lippits generously consented to stay to dinner, and, as a matter of course, got drunk. A separate apartment had been aired and placed at his disposal, but by an effort of "organic memory" he managed to mistake the room—nor did he discover the mistake until it was too late to remedy it.

Early the next morning he mounted his horse and rode away to the dove-eyed angel, carrying £500 in his pocket.

"There," said he, flinging the gold down on the table, "I come not to thee empty-handed."

"Nor I to thee. While thou wast saying 'stand and deliver,' see what I did," said Mercy with a heavenly smile, pointing to a cradle which Lippits had not before observed. It contained a boy three years old.

On the whole, he thought he'd go back to Kate; and Mercy, on hearing the whole story, coincided with him in the opinion that it was the best thing he could do under the circumstances. Lippits proposed Utah, if his other wife could be brought to consent; but the dove-eyed was not willing to dovetail into any such an arrangement.

So back rode he to Cucumberland. But here found he himself in a sad pickle. For Mrs. Lank had heard of his goings on. Company was in the house, and all sat at dinner when Lippits entered the room.

"Is there place for one more?" said he, inquiringly.

"No," replied Mrs. Lank, decisively.

Such a meeting of man and wife never I nor any one else saw.

At this moment one idea suddenly and simultaneously occurred to all the well-bred guests, and that idea was that they were perhaps *de trop*.

Lippits saw them leave with a sinking heart, for well knew he what was coming.

Mrs. Lank called him a Skulking Skeesicks, and threatened to collar him and drag him before a jury of his countrymen. "The constables shall come for you in the morning," said she, and with that bade Ryder show him to a room in the attic.

Little liking the accommodations, and still less the idea of constables in the morning, Lippits waited until Ryder had left the room, and then, opening the window, let himself down to the ground by the tin waterpipe that ran along the eaves.

The next morning Lippits was *non est inventus*. And the morning after the next Mrs. Lank was arrested on suspicion of having murdered him.

Before hanging her, however, it was necessary to find the body. Now a little distance from the house was a mere, filled with carp and eels and pike and other fish, always fresh and fit for the table from the fact that they were fed principally upon parsons and pedlers. It was a mere suspicion that the body was here, but they determined to drag the mere.

For some time they dragged nothing to the surface but parsons and pedlers and tin pots and broken jugs, but at length they clawed hold of something else.

"Draw slowly," said the contractor, "and *if it is*, be men, and hold fast."

The men drew slowly, slowly, and presently there rose to the surface a Thing to strike terror and loathing to the stoutest soul.

It was not an editor, nor an anonymous correspondent, nor a Prurient Prude. It was the pair of hob-nailed shoes before alluded to in capital letters. They were identified by a ground mole, found in one of them.

With this evidence against her, Mrs. Lank's case was regarded as hopeless; but, nevertheless, it was determined to make an effort in her defence. Prominent in this movement was George Neverill. He hoped two things; first, that Lippits was indeed eaten up by the fish in the mere; secondly that Kate would be acquitted.

CHAPTER VIII.

Things looked serious.

Ryder had heard Mrs. Lank threaten her husband, and a splash had been heard in the mere that night. The theory that it was only a fish jumping was laughed to scorn.

The idea that Mercy might know something about the whereabouts of Lippits suggested itself to Mrs. Lank, and George Neverill was dispatched to find that dove-eyed angel. But she knew no more about it all than the other Mrs. Lank.

"What shall we do?" cried Neverill, in despair.

"Consult the spirits," replied Mercy, and a circle was immediately formed, but with no satisfactory result.

One spirit on being consulted rapped out: A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E, but being the ghost of a newspaper proprietor—whose widow continued the business—the advice was attributed to interested motives.

Nevertheless, she and George laid their heads together, and concocted the following, which appeared among the "Personals" in all the city and country papers soon after:

"If Lippits Lank, who is suspected of having been murdered, will send his address to either of his wives, or apply to the Sheriff of this county, he will hear of something to his advantage." eodp&wtf

The day before the trial, Neverill telegraphed Mercy to know if any answer had come to the advertisement. She replied "No."

To this telegram there were two postscripts. First postscript, in a tremulous hand:

"Consult the spirits."

Second postscript, in a spiritual hand:

Again the Dove

"Nonsense," said matter-of-fact Mr. Chouseman, "we have enow to do with pumping the witnesses, let alone draining the mere. We want no more parsons and pedlers."

CHAPTER IX.

Court was in session.

"Katrine Lank," said the Judge, "look me in the face."

The prisoner turned her eyes slowly upon him. He saw in an instant that she was not looking at him, and was about to commit her for contempt when an old friend of the family stepped up and explained the peculiarity of the grand and beautiful orbs.

Mr. Whitworth, the junior counsel for the Crown, then rose to open the case; but the prisoner, with a pale face, but most courteous demeanor, begged his leave to ask a previous question of the Court. Mr. Whitworth bowed and sat down.

"My Lord," said she, looking the Judge dreamily in the face, "what think you of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception?"

At this the crier shouted "O yez! O yez! O yez!" and the trial went on.

But I will not weary the reader with a detail of the tedious process of an English court of law.

Various witnesses gave their testimony, and Mrs. Lank subjected each to a severe cross-examination upon the dogmas of the church.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution the prisoner stated that she should only call one witness for the defence.

"Mercy Vintner!" cried she.

And Mercy Vintner who had been consulting the spirits in a side room, stepped forward.

"State to the Court what you know about the case," said Mrs. Lank.

"Nothing an' please your Lordship," said Mercy, with a courtesy, "but that Lippits Lank ain't dead yet."

"But twenty witnesses declare that he is," remarked the Judge. "The balance of evidence is against you." And despite an appealing look from the dove-eyed angel, he was about to put on his black cap and pass sentence, for it was already past his dinner hour. But Mercy quietly took a note from her reticule and handed it to him.

The note was from Lippits, and was addressed to the Judge. It briefly stated that he was alive; but that he did not like to present himself for a family reason—or rather for a two-family reason. He had read about jails in a work by a popular author, entitled "Never Too Late to End," and did not wish to make close acquaintance with the punishment-jacket and cranks, cold *douches* and visiting justices. He concluded by asking the Judge to dine with him when he happened to drop down his way; paid a score of compliments to both his wives, and threatened to whip anybody who dung either of them.

The Court was at once dismissed, and Mrs. Lank apologized to a jury of her countrymen for the trouble she had given them. She entered no legal proceedings against her husband, fearful that even if found guilty, the jury would recommend him to Mercy.

CHAPTER X.

A change came over Mrs. Lank from that day forward. She had learned that the law will not allow even a woman to threaten to collar anybody with impunity.

In the meantime Lippits Lank, Esq., who had succeeded to an immense and independent fortune in his own right, reappeared in public. It was said that he had compromised matters with the Vintners, but whether he did or not, no suit at law was brought against him, and he set about building a fine house, with large grounds and conservatories, but no meres and fishponds about the premises.

Mrs. Lank heard of the new place, and riding past there one day thought how much finer it was than Hernshaw Castle.

One day she received a note in a well-known hand of write. She had been expecting something of the kind, and it caused her no surprise. It contained but these words:

"MADAM: I do not ask you to forgive me. But I have built a fine new house, of Milwaukee brick, furnished with all the modern improvements, gas, water, bells and speaking-tubes, and only five minutes' walk from the depot. Your apartments are ready for you.

With renewed assurances of my most distinguished consideration, I remain, your husband,

LIPPITS LANK."

The messenger awaited a reply.

"I will consult my child's happiness," said Mrs. Lank. And calling to her little girl, *ætat* eighteen months, who was playing in the parlor, she asked would it have some sugar plums?

"Es," lisped little Rose.

"As you please," said Mrs. Lank, and sat down and wrote as follows:

"SIR: I have consulted my child, and we both agree to submit to your judgment. Please send a carriage.

Yours, respectfully,

KATRINE LANK."

The thing was done.

In the meanwhile, Providence having kindly killed off the off-spring of her affair with Lippits—the little fellow clearly had no right to stand in the way of his mother's making a good match—George Neverill had married the dove-eyed angel. The two families exchanged cards, but did not visit each other.

So my task is ended.

I have aimed to show that bigamy is against the law, and hope I have succeeded.

In the present case it happens unfortunately that the only one who felt the terrors of the law and came near suffering its penalties was the injured wife. And the only persons who were called upon to suffer at all were the three really innocent ones, George Neverill, the dove-eyed angel and the little boy—the first having been jilted, the second most cruelly deceived and injured, and the last carried off by the scarlet fever to make room for a father-in-law. As for Lippits, he had the satisfaction of living with the two prettiest women in England, and escaping without even a suit for damages. Under the circumstances an action for breach of promise could scarcely have been made to lie. On the whole, our hero cannot be held up as an example to young men. But these are the facts, and I simply tell them. *Que voulez vous?* Is not virtue its own reward?

I am aware that my story is open to criticism. But could one of the literary vermin that presume to criticise it write one line of anything I have ever written? Indeed, I much question whether they could even read one line of what I have written from the original MS. What are *their* private lives and characters? Who is "G. S. H.?" *Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.* I scorn editors, but at the same time am fond of being gratuitously advertised. And I beseech all editors of American journals who have space in their columns or humanity in their hearts to spare to an injured stranger, to copy this article and accept my thanks for the same.

Romance in Potsdam—A Friendly Exchange of Wives, but a Quarrel over the Division of Furniture.

A case came up for settlement by a Court at Potsdam, on Monday last, the circumstances connected with which are thus related:

About the year 1860, JOSEPH DENNY espoused MARY BISHOP, and the twain lived happily together until after the breaking out of the rebellion. Then, fired with patriotism, Joe enlisted into the service of his country. With what valor he served, history saith not, but it is recorded that he was taken prisoner, and upon being paroled by promising not to again take up arms against the Confederacy, made his way to that land of refuge, Canada, and from thence to New-Brunswick, where he lived safe from war's alarms. Being of a domestic turn, he there wooed, won and wed ELLEN HENDERSON, leaving his MARY to the tender mercies of a cold and unsympathizing world. She, not liking such treatment, and probably giving up Joe as lost, encouraged the advances of one JOSEPH FOSTER, and they were accordingly married. Matters were thus satisfactorily adjusted, and would have remained so, had not DENNY taken it into his head to return to Potsdam. He arrived there something like a month ago, and either by accident, or guided by that "organic instinct" of which CHARLES READE speaks, met MARY. Old memories came back to them—the fire supposed to be extinguished blazed up afresh. MARY and DENNY wanted to return to the old loves, but what should be done with the new? The two husbands put their heads together in a business-like way, and the result was that a "swap" was agreed upon, by the terms of which FOSTER was to give up MARY, generously "throwing in" a three months' old baby, and take the New-Brunswick girl. DENNY posted off to New-Brunswick, brought back the new wife, and the transfer was made, to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned. And thus the case would have rested, had not the parties quarreled over some furniture, and appealed to the Courts to settle their difficulty.

A FEAT IN ORATORY.

A Legislator Speaks for Seventeen Consecutive Hours.

One of the most remarkable feats in endurance in a speaker which we remember to have heard of comes to us from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, says the *Examiner*. In the Legislative Assembly of that place, we are told that MR. LEONARD MCCLURE spoke for seventeen hours without pausing or sitting down. To those who are unacquainted with the circumstances, this feat might not appear proper to be placed in the same category with the exertions of those ambitious pedestrians who, for wages, walked a thousand miles in a thousand hours. It may easily be supposed that MR. MCCLURE'S speech could not have been a masterpiece of oratory, nor is it likely that his inducement was greater than that which moved EDMUND BURKE, when, at the trial of WARREN HASTINGS, after pouring out for fourteen hours a torrent of impassioned eloquence, the majestic mind collapsed under the force of physical fatigue, and he fell fainting in the arms of SHERIDAN. But we know of no instance of stubborn tenacity equal to this of MR. MCCLURE, and the cause was one which should make him famous in the annals of the British colonies.

A year ago a large quantity of land in and about Victoria was seized by the Government for arrears of taxes, and was by it held on the understanding, expressed and published, that the owners could have and repossess their lots by paying the taxes due within a twelvemonth after their seizure. But it became known a few days before, on the expiration of the allotted term, that a plot was on foot, hatched by the Government and backed by a venal majority in the House of Assembly, to pass a bill authorizing the Executive to repudiate its contracts with the landowners, refusing to accept payment of arrears, and seizing upon and retaining permanently the disputed lots. Two men in the House opposed the measure. Their names were AMOSIDE COMOS and LEONARD MCCLURE. They knew that they had nothing to hope from the compeers or from the Government, and they prepared themselves accordingly. The House had made up its mind, with these two exceptions, to ruah through this obnoxious bill on the day before the twelvemonth expired.

There was but one way to prevent this, and it was adopted resolutely. On the house being opened, MR. MCCLURE rose to his feet, the time being noon, and kept the floor until 5 o'clock next morning. For seventeen hours he continued to speak, while every effort was made by the purchased majority to put him down and tire him out. With a murderous unanimity they refused to allow him to lean against the table, to put his foot upon a chair for a moment, to relieve himself from the pressure of his position by resting his hand upon anything, or to speak, in short, in any other than a rigidly erect and unsupported attitude. During the whole of the time they relieved each other at intervals, going out and procuring such refreshments as they needed, and always leaving a quorum in the house. When MCCLURE was exhausted into his seat, as the light of another morning was stealing into the windows of the Assembly-house, DR COMOS rose, and for the remaining seven hours of the twenty-four talked against time. On rising, amid the groans and hisses of the disgusted and infuriated majority, he exclaimed with more force than refinement, that it was useless for honorable members to evince their malice in that manner, for he had got up with the determination to talk, if necessary, "until the angel Gabriel sounded the last trump." His powers of endurance were not quite so severely tested, but the end was achieved, and when the clock struck twelve, the worn and wearied champions of honesty looked round with pardonable exultation upon the blank faces of a bought and beaten Assembly.

THE SHENANDOAH AT MUSCAT.

An Unexpected War for the Succession—The Young Imaum No Match for His Uncle in Strategy.

The Boston *Journal*, of Friday, publishes the following letter:

U. S. STEAMER SHENANDOAH,
MUSCAT, Sept. 18, 1866.

We arrived here yesterday. This is a miserable place—hot, dirty and ruinous. The town looks as though it had been shelled for six months. The houses are built of a kind of soft sandstone, so sort that continuous and heavy rains wash the houses down sometimes. It often occurs that families are obliged to go into the suburbs, and take shelter in the reed houses prepared for that purpose. The streets are narrow, not exceeding four feet wide in most cases.

The arrival of an American man-of-war was quite an event at Muscat. After the usual salutes and forms of international etiquette had been complied with, our commanding officer took several of the officers of the ship on shore with him to pay his respects to the Imaum, the Sultan of Oman. The officers of the *Shenandoah* were received in the most hospitable manner, treated with sherbet bows and salaams, but not allowed to see the beautiful Georgians and Circassians attached to the Sultan's harem. The Imaum, or as the Arabs call him in popular parlance, His Highness, has five wives, and I don't know how many concubines and slaves. According to the best information I could obtain (and I had peculiar advantages, being an old man), I judge he has upward of 200 females under his "protection." Most of his harem are white, and many of them are said to be beautiful. I saw but few females in the street, and they were both old and ugly. They all wore a mask covering the lower part of the face, but enough could be seen to satisfy the most fastidious taste.

There is no trade or commerce here except in dates. There are two American vessels here waiting for a cargo of dates, the bark *Glide*, Capt. HAWTHORN, from Salem, Mass., and the *Hellespont*, from Providence, R. I.

Sept. 17.—Early this morning we heard an unusual firing of cannon from the shore, and on inquiry of the Quartermaster I learned that the fort, on the top of the rocks, was firing on the palace. I went on the quarter-deck, and found that it was even so. I could see the shot from Fort Pallali crashing through the Imaum's palace. Shortly after the Imaum's Minister, ALI BEN ABDALLAH, came off to our ship in great trepidation to inform Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH that during the night some insurgents had taken possession of Fort Pallali, and were firing on the town. The Sultan asked Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH to open on the fort and dislodge the rebels. This Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH could not do, under his instructions to preserve peace and good-will with all the world and the rest of mankind. Later in the day I learned that the fort had been captured by the uncle of the present Imaum, who had come down the Persian Gulf during the night and quietly taken possession of the fort, overcoming and putting the garrison, composed of only eight men, in irons, without disturbance. He then alone went into the city, spiked nearly all the Imaum's guns in the palace yard, killed four men who were asleep under the guns, went to his own house in the city, took all his wives, concubines, slaves and children, and removed them to the fort before daylight, and before the Sultan or any of his guards knew anything or the matter. When "my uncle" commenced firing on the Sultan's palace at daylight in the morning, 17th of September, His Highness and his harem thought that some wild Arabs from the desert had come in for robbery. It was late in the afternoon before the Imaum could get his guns in readiness to return his uncle's fire. Unfortunately the Imaum had stored all his powder in the captured fort.

I asked ALI BEN ABDALLAH and MOZI BEN NORI what this war was about, and this is the answer in substance:

The present Imaum holds under his father as ruler of the province of Oman. He is a young man 28 or 30 years of age—an able, shrewd, capable man, but perhaps not quite so smart as his uncle, who claims the succession previous to the present Imaum's father. The uncle claims that the father of the present Imaum was not the legitimate ruler of the province, and that for the sake of peace and comfort he compromised with his brother for $30,000 per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and that the present Imaum assassinated his own father, seized the palace and put his uncle in prison, and refused to pay the stipend. The uncle remained in prison some six months or more, until a British man-of-war ordered the Imaum to release him. This occurred two or three weeks before the *Shenandoah* arrived at Muscat. The uncle took passage on an English steamer up the Persian Gulf, gathered a few hundred followers and returned quietly on the night of the 16th September, to take possession of his former prison, the command of the town, all the powder and a high position generally. The young Imaum offered our commanding officer $2 a pound for powder, but Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH could not furnish him.

The *Shenandoah* left Muscat on the evening of the 18th of September, the bombardment still going on. The Sultan's harem were safely stored in the cellar of the palace, and the eunuchs, as usual, were preserving a strict neutrality. The *Glide* and *Hellespont* had hauled out of range of the guns of either party, where they have to wait the result before they can complete their cargoes.

Alleged Speculation and Swindling Over Dead Men's Bones.

The Petersburgh *Index*, of the 7th inst., contains the following:

It is generally known that contracts have been awarded by the Government to certain parties for exhumation and reinterment of the bodies of all the Federal soldiers in this vicinity, and that the work has been going on for some months past. The job, however, is not yet finished.

On day before yesterday it was stated by a Federal officer in this city, a Northern man holding civil appointment under the test oath, that a regular system of desecration of the dead bodies and swindling the Government was being carried on, which for enormity of the crime and impudence of the swindle casts far into shade any operation yet charged upon the people who have carried

the railways in Scotland 12,309,443 miles, carrying 71,410,927 passengers. Population, 3,061,261.

In Massachusetts 6,561,864 miles were run, and 11,988,746 passengers transported. Population, 1,221,432.

The people of Massachusetts traveled more miles than the people of Scotland, and to be equal to the former the latter should have run 4,000,000 more miles with her railroads. Every person in Massachusetts rode 5½ miles, while only 4 miles per head was traveled in Scotland.

As the roads of the United Kingdom do not return the number of passengers carried one mile, it is impossible to make a more intelligent comparison.

In regard to accidents the record is vastly in favor of this State, for 114 passengers were killed, and injured through no fault of their own in Scotland, which averages one to every 107,978 miles run and every 154,423 passengers carried.

In Massachusetts five (5) passengers were killed, (by the draw accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad) an average of one to every 1,312,871 miles run and every 2,397,749 passengers carried. In proportion to the number of miles run, eleven (11) passengers were killed or injured in Scotland to one being killed in Massachusetts.

TENNESSEE.

The Message of Gov. Brownlow.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened on Monday, and adjourned to the next day without a quorum. On Tuesday the body again assembled, and Gov. BROWNLOW's message was sent in and read to the lower House. With the exception of those portions relating entirely to local affairs, the message is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

If public affairs, both State and National, were not unsettled and disturbed, I might not, upon your reassembling under your own resolution, deem it my duty formally to address you any communication. But the rapid succession of important events, constantly affecting the public interest, demand, in my judgment, that I should recommend to your consideration such measures as I deem expedient. The year now rapidly drawing to a close may be said to be in the main a year of peace and plenty. For, while a few evil-disposed and turbulent politicians have sought to disturb the repose of the people, and a few riots and crimes have disgraced certain localities, the great body of the people have pursued their peaceful avocations. Abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the husbandman, and the general business of the country has greatly improved—so much so that the people appear to be approaching that degree of prosperity which blessed them in former years. For these blessings, already realized and in prospect, we should return thanks to an overruling Providence.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

At your extra session in July last, in the face of the direct opposition of the Federal Administration, and in defiance of its power and patronage, you ratified the pending amendment of the Federal Constitution. The loyal people of the nation have approved the wisdom and applauded the fearlessness of your course; and the Congress of the United States signified their approbation by at once admitting to their seats your chosen Representatives; thus restoring to our State all the rights and privileges of which she had been lost or disturbed by the rebellion of our people. True, you have been abused and denounced by the President and his present followers; while those who endeavored by revolutionary acts to destroy your organization have been honored and rewarded, yet you have enjoyed the approbation of your own conscience, and received the plaudits of the patriotic of the nation, and may well go on in the even tenor of your way, guided by a sense of duty. Having in this distinguished manner affixed the seal of your approbation to the amendments, it is proper that you should mould your legislation to their spirit and design.

While it is true that this amendment leaves with the States, as heretofore, the regulation of the elective franchise, it is equally true that they encourage that enfranchisement to all loyal male citizens of whatever color. Our own State, for instance, under the operations of the Amendment, without the enfranchisement of the colored citizens, will leave but a few persons, which, with impartial loyal suffrage, is estimated that she would have nine, instead of losing her power in the councils of the nation as by per cent.

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE NEGRO.

In my message addressed to you in October, 1865, the subject of colored suffrage is discussed in all its bearings. Upon a careful review of that paper, I still approve the sentiments therein expressed, and respectfully refer you to them. An eventful year, however, has passed since it was written; and while much would be added to the reasoning and principles therein contemplated have also occurred. The colored race have shown a greater aptitude for learning and intelligence than was expected, and by their good conduct and steadfast loyalty have rapidly won the good opinion and respect of the white race; while the late rebels, under the encouragement of the President, have shown the disposition to return to true loyalty than was hoped for. These manifestations have occasioned a rapid advancement of the national sentiment in favor of impartial suffrage.

In the message to which I have alluded, while candidly admitting that "negro voting cannot suit my natural prejudice of caste," it is yet stated that "there is a class of them I would be willing to see voting, and this class is also expressed in this message. That negro suffrage is bound to follow as one of the great results of the rebellion; and that the time would come when it would be proper and right," but that the time had not then come, the great objection being to "the immediate and indiscriminate enfranchisement of the freely negroes," but it is distinctly insisted, in the message to which I refer, that "if the rebels are to be restored to the rights of the elective franchise, let us no longer deny those political rights to the late slaves who have been faithful among the faithless." I still adhere to the opinion that "all this great outcry against a negro voting in any contingency, comes from a festering sentiment of disloyalty in the South."

In all the States lately in rebellion, except Tennessee, the rebels have been fully restored to the rights of the elective franchise;" and even in our own State, under a somewhat stringent suffrage law, a large number of disloyal persons are unavoidably allowed to vote.

Whether the time has come when it is "proper and right" to confer the ballot upon the colored man, or when that time is approaching at which that sacred right shall accrue to them, are questions demanding your earnest consideration and final decision. The admirers and followers of the President cannot, with any show of consistency, oppose the enfranchisement of the negro.

In an authorized and approved statement of his opinions, made public by his direction, long since his nomination for the Presidency, he declares that if he "were in Tennessee he would endeavor to introduce negro suffrage." He declares that he would begin with three classes of negroes to be admitted to vote at once. "Those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and those having a property qualification of $200 or $250." Thus, by a system not very gradual, he desired to extend the privilege to the entire race. If what is termed the Radical party in the Legislature shall agree with the President and his followers on the question of negro suffrage, it would seem that an excellent opportunity for agreement and conciliation on a vexed question will be presented, and that the negro may be enfranchised with unanimity.

As for myself, while I have confessed to those of caste, resulting from education and life-long habits, I am free to say that I desire to act in harmony with the great body of the loyal people of the Union. I think we should not, without great and controlling reasons, sever ourselves from the great national party whose wisdom and courage saved the life of the nation, and rescued the loyal people of Tennessee from the hands of the oppressor.

The Franchise Law, passed on the 3d of May last, is not yet fully in operation. Registers have been appointed in all the counties of the State, but many of them have not completed their labors and made their reports. As fast as they have done so, I have ordered elections in compliance with the provisions of the law. I am happy to state that the Registers have been generally faithful and firm in the discharge of their important duty. Except in the City of Nashville, the late special elections seem to have been held substantially in accordance with the law. In this city, I am informed that but few of the judges and clerks of election and none of the successful candidates complied with the law by taking the important oath set forth in the 3d section. It will be your duty to provide a remedy for similar violations of the law in future.

You are fresh from your constituents, and have had better opportunities than I have had to observe the operations of the law. As your session progresses your will learn still more of its workings. As no future Legislature can act upon this vital subject, it will be your duty to perfect the law with the utmost care. This law was not passed from vindictive or malevolent motives, but in self-defence, to protect the loyal people from oppression and the State from misrule. The spirit and genius of Republican institutions demand that every citizen should be allowed to vote who may do so consistently with the safety of the Government. If there be classes disfranchised by the present law, who are worthy of the privilege, you should restore them; and if there be classes enfranchised who are unworthy, you should restrict them. If you are satisfied that in process of time the disfranchised class will become good citizens by learning to respect loyalty, you may fix a limit to the operations of the law by naming some day in the future when its restriction shall wholly or partially cease. At all events, you should, before your final adjournment, see, if possible, that the law is such as to need no further amendments.

THE THREATENED STATE REVOLUTION.

I have already alluded, with pleasure, to the general disposition of the masses of our people to pursue their peaceful avocations, and but for the sad experience of 1861 I should feel no apprehension that they could be again betrayed into revolutionary movements. But as what has happened once may, from similar influences, occur again, it is my duty to call your attention to the fact that disloyal newspapers, together with unprincipled and designing demagogue speakers, have been untiring in their efforts to set on foot a scheme of State revolution. These speakers and writers urge and predict the overthrow of the State Government, and some of them have fixed a limit, in days or weeks, to its existence, declaring that "the work shall be done." Many of the delegates returning from the great political conspiracy which assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th of August last, declared publicly, and at secret meetings of their cliques, that they had seen and conversed with the President, and agreed with him upon a programme for the overthrow of the State Government. At Knoxville these agitators were, for a time, outspoken, and apparently determined. At Nashville similar characters called a convention to meet there for the avowed purpose of initiating a revolution. Either because the people of the State did not sympathize with the movement, or because they feared the displeasure of the nation, they postponed their meeting from time to time, and finally gave it the appearance of a common political gathering. It is true these men are not the fighting men of the late rebellion. They are, for the most part, those who, after encouraging the strife, shirked all danger, in order to look after their pecuniary interests. And such would doubtless be their course now if they could succeed in involving the people in war. The present cherished design of these men is, by force, to prevent the enforcement of the existing Franchise Law, so as to secure for themselves the control of the State Government at the ensuing August elections. As they declare that they are sustained in their designs by the acting President of the United States, and as I have reason to apprehend that this latter declaration is true, I call upon you to provide for any emergency that may arise. So far as my duties may be involved, I do not intend to tamely surrender to an illegitimate State Government, no matter by whose encouragement it may have been set on foot. But as the sense of the State disappeared from the Capitol during the rebellion, and there is no military organization anywhere in the State, and no funds provided by express enactment for the defence of the lawful authorities, I call your attention to this state of affairs and the present militia laws, and invoke your prompt and fearless action. I recommend that you authorize the enlistment of a few regiments of loyal militia, to be armed and held as minute men, subject to the will of the Executive, to suppress insurrection or protect the ballot-box. If sufficient provision be made, the Executive pledges himself to see that the law is sustained, be the consequences what they may.

THE HERMITAGE.

I refer you to my former message and my official report concerning that fine estate, which is now the property of the State, known as the "Hermitage Farm." The Legislature of 1855-6 purchased the estate, out of respect to the memory of its former illustrious owner, at the cost of $48,000, and incurred a debt of that amount by the issuance of its bonds, which debt now amounts to about $60,000. Since the purchase, the interest of the State in the property has been wholly neglected. The present occupants have enjoyed it without being called upon for a single dollar, either for rents or repairs; nor have they volunteered to repair the dwelling, fences, or even the tomb itself. It would seem that the use of such a magnificent estate by private individuals would compensate them for keeping it, at least, in some sort of repair. But the entire property presents a dreary aspect of dilapidation and neglect. As I do not understand it to have been the object of the purchase to establish a State charity, I recommend the sale of the property as a measure due to the State, and satisfactory to the taxpayers and to meet in part the debt incurred in its purchase.

IN "THE PENITENTIARY."

The condition and working of our Penitentiary system will command your attention. Recently the number of convicts has been rapidly increasing, and will soon, probably, exceed all former calculations. This was to be expected, as resulting from the demoralization of the war and the remission of the colored race from the penalties of our criminal code, instead of the summary treatment applied to them when slaves. But I apprehend that these penalties have not been impartially administered. The violent prejudices and high passions engendered by the war have not so far subsided as to secure from juries, in many cases, that most sacred right—an impartial verdict.

From information derived from numerous and reliable sources, and actual investigation, it appears that in some localities discharged Federal soldiers and colored defendants have a poor showing, when once arraigned before those against whom they lately fought, or by whom they were claimed as property. These classes and others equally obnoxious, are convicted with alacrity, and generally sentenced to the maximum punishment allowed by law. I feel that I am warranted in the estimate that twenty-five per cent. of the convicts now in the State Prison, are there on account of the color of their skin or their antecedents as Federal soldiers or active Unionists, or at least who would not have been there if they had had different antecedents or a different color. I am pained to make this statement, seeing no adequate remedy. The Courts can and should be appealed to to prevent such wrongs, and the Executive may occasionally afford partial relief by the exercise of the pardoning power. But the trial by jury is a sacred constitutional right—with all its faults, is probably the best form of trial that can be devised. Whether additional safeguards can be thrown around this great institution, and whether it may not be well to discharge the power of the courts and to prescribe the duties of the District Attorney-Generals in relation to the doubtful verdicts or excessive punishments, are questions submitted to your gravest consideration. To relieve the State Treasury of the immense burden of the costs of petty prosecutions, I recommend that some of the milder classes of petit larceny and other milder felonies, be reduced to misdemeanors, and triable under what is termed the "summary law," as is now done by the ordinances of some of our cities.

Resulting from the condition of things I have mentioned, there are now pending in the Executive Department about seventy applications for pardon. The greater part of the applicants are discharged Federal soldiers or negroes, and there is great uniformity in their complaints. I have caused a number of cases to be investigated, and though averse to the exercise of the pardoning power a few have been set at liberty, some of whom were proved to be entirely innocent. But it is impossible for the Executive to investigate all these cases, in person or through others. Most of the petitioners have no relatives, efficient friends or counsel, and the result is that the merits of their cases are unascertained. I recommend that a committee of your own body, or of enlightened citizens, be appointed to take charge of the whole subject, investigate every case, and make reports for the guidance of the Executive. If the Legislature shall adopt this suggestion, prompt action is respectfully invited, as he will feel it his duty to order such investigations, however laborious and unsatisfactory they may be.

COMPENSATION TO LOYAL CITIZENS.

I must again call your attention to the subject of remunerating loyal men for their losses by insurance by the Federal army. We have able and efficient representation in Congress, and I propose that you lay the subject before our Representatives and Senators, and urge their immediate action in behalf of these just and pressing claims.

EMIGRATION.

It was our fond hope that upon the restoration of peace, the termination of Slavery, and the establishment of civil government, a tide of emigration would set into this State from the Northern States and from Europe, bringing men of capital and enterprise, attracted by our mild and healthy climate, fertile soil, magnificent scenery, pure and abundant water, would come among us, and aid in the rapid development of our vast resources. Our disappointment is attributable to the intolerant and proscriptive spirit of a large portion of those lately in rebellion. With them every Union man is an "abolitionist," and every "Abolitionist" an enemy, to be proscribed, despised, and driven from the country.

I attribute the violence of these political disloyalists to the insane policy of the President, who constantly holds out to them the prospect of being restored to power at an early day. The treatment of the few who have brought their families and means among us, has been such as to engender a feeling of insecurity of life and property, a sense of social isolation, and a consciousness that they are liable at any time to be expelled from the country. Some good citizens, men of enterprise and capital, have actually returned to the Northern States in consequence of ill treatment.

It is to be hoped, however, that these passions and prejudices will wear away, and common sense resume its sway; that as the power and influence of this President, now so rapidly waning, shall cease to stimulate their vain and foolish hopes of supremacy in the country, they will see the great advantage of not only treating immigrants with common respect, but of encouraging them to settle among us. It is to be hoped that they will soon learn that their former contracted and sectional ideas can never again prevail, and that they will soon fall into the great radical idea of equal rights to all men in all sections of our great country. Hoping and believing that a better pirit will soon prevail without going into details, I recommend that you extend every encouragement within your constitutional power to immigration. Agencies may be established and paid; companies to facilitate immigration may be incorporated; with liberal charters, and material aid may be extended to the foreigner to enable him to journey to our borders. One company has already been incorporated and organized, at the head of which is the illustrious hero of Tennessee. The company is composed of public-spirited citizens, who also make it a business enterprise. They have a capital of $1,000,000 paid in, and have already purchased 50,000 acres of land, and design to sell to immigrants, in small farms, and on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment. I recommend this company to your care and encouragement, if they ask for additional privileges.

BOLTERS AND REBEL SUITS.

Stimulated by the spirit of rebellion, and encouraged by the Administration at Washington, a revolutionary faction in the representative branch of your body have twice succeeded in reducing the House below a quorum, by withdrawing from their seats, or by refusing to attend its sessions, thus endangering the existence of the Government itself. Such conduct shows that the official oath of such members is not a sufficient guarantee for their good conduct when under the influence of Presidential intrigues.

At the instance of disloyal men—enemies of the State and National Governments—malicious suits have been brought against the Sergeant-at-Arms and a portion of the members, for attempting to enforce a plain provision of the Constitution. While I do not doubt the power of less than a quorum of either House to compel the attendance of members, I recommend that the constitutional provision on this subject be amplified by enactment prescribing the mode and means of exercising that necessary power. While it is your peculiar province to punish those who insult the dignity of the Legislature of Tennessee, and obstruct its lawful action, I may be permitted to recommend as a duty to yourselves, to your country and posterity, that you protect the faithful men who so persistently uphold the Government against all such wicked and malicious suits, and that you summarily punish the guilty agents concerned in these indignities. The very existence of the law-making power is involved in this affair, and should not be treated lightly.

Prompted by a similar spirit of rebellion and nullification, writs of *mandamus* have been sworn out to harass and annoy the Commissioners of Registration, and to defeat the operations of the "Franchise Law."

Bills of injunction have been filed against those intrusted with the duties imposed by the Metropolitan Police Law, intended to preserve order and prevent crime in certain large cities of this State, while County Courts, in defiance of the law, have refused to levy the necessary tax to carry out its provisions.

All of these proceedings are but the outcropping of that rebellious disposition which, for four years, set all law at defiance.

You have the power, and it is your duty, to meet these movements by such legislation as cannot be misunderstood or misconstrued by designing men.

RELIANCE UPON CONGRESS.

I am happy to announce to you, officially, that since your last adjournment, when the President had not only abandoned us, but, as I have reason to believe, was contemplating the overthrow of the State Government, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, have solemnly recognized it, and declare it to be the lawful Government of the State of Tennessee, and have admitted our Representatives and Senators to their seats, and our noble State has resumed all its relations to the American Union.

In the struggle which yet awaits us, we can look alone to the great body of the loyal American people to sustain and protect us. In this connection, I congratulate you and the country on the recent triumphs at the ballot-box in the loyal States of sound national principles as represented by Congress, over the treasonable principles of the President. The victory was obtained by the Union people over a party consisting of a combination of rebels at the South and traitors at the North, sustained by the power and patronage of the President. As it was decided in the field in the great military struggles, that this nation shall live, so it has been decided in the ballot-box that loyal men alone shall govern it. The great heart of the loyal people is in sympathy with us; and they will require their representatives to sustain us against the assaults of rebels at home or the usurpation of an unscrupulous President.

The loyal people, in advance of their leaders, have declared that the Government shall not pass into the hands of its enemies, and that the people of the rebellious States, who labored four years to destroy the Government, shall not be restored to fellowship in the Union without proper guarantees for the future safety of the country.

It has been, moreover, determined at the ballot-box in the loyal States, that the loyal men North and South shall be protected; that the basis of representation throughout the Union shall be equal; that leading and malignant traitors shall not hold office; that the doors shall not be opened to blood-stained rebels, merely because the President so orders; and also, that the President has no right to set up a policy in opposition to the policy inaugurated by the representatives of the people—in short, that "traitors shall take back seats," and "treason shall be made odious."

Thus the sky brightens to the loyal men of the nation, so recently cast down by the afflictions of war. During the dark days of the rebellion, their enemies laughed at their calamities. Since peace came, a faithless Executive sought to betray them into the hands of these same enemies.

But the right has triumphed. Those great trials and afflictions which endured for four years have worked out for the Republic "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." The late great struggle exhibited her immense power and vast resources, and placed her where she will stand throughout recorded time, in the front rank of the naval and military powers of the earth.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

Nov. 6, 1866.

THE EVENING STAR DISASTER.

Report of the Government Committee of Investigation.

The following is the full report of the Committee of Inquiry into the *Evening Star* disaster, of which an abstract appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 8, 1866.

SIR: By virtue of the instructions contained in your letter of the 5th ult., a report embracing my operations under which, save that pertaining to the examination into the cause of the loss of the *Evening Star*, on the 3d ult., is already before you. I now have the honor to report the result of the examination referred to. It may be proper for me to state here that the object I had in view, when making the inquiry, was not so much to determine the degree of culpability which should attach to the owners of the *Evening Star*, should the examination prove the correctness of the common report and universal belief that the ship had been sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition, as to decide a question which more immediately concerns this office, to wit: whether or not the Inspectors in New-York had given a certificate of seaworthiness to a ship unsound in hull, engines or boilers, and had thus rendered themselves directly responsible for the loss of some 250 lives. In order to satisfactorily determine this, it was obviously necessary to examine into the general history of the ship, an important point in which would be to ascertain the way in which she was built. It appears from the testimony of J. A. RAYNOR, Esq., the Ex-Superintendent of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, to which the *Evening Star* belongs, and who held that office at the time the *Evening Star* was built, as well as from that of ISAAC I. WATERBURY, Esq., her builder, that her keel was laid in 1862, and the ship launched in 1863, under contract with Messrs. ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & WATERBURY. She was built under the immediate supervision of Mr. WATERBURY, but as a sub-contractor, the well-known shipbuilder *Marion, Jacobs, Hulls* and *Pioneer*. He also constructed the other ships of the New-York Mail Steamship line, beside numerous large sailing ships, during his twenty-eight years' experience as a shipbuilder; and it may be interesting to you to know in this connection that Mr. WATERBURY stated under oath that the *Evening Star* was as strong a ship as any he had ever built of her dimensions. The vessel that was built at the time the *Evening Star* was about 2,100 tons. She would draw light, about 13 fe 6 means draft, about 13 feet 9 inches aft, and about 12 feet 6 inches forward. Her frame was composed of live oak, white oak and hackmetack, and was filled in solid at the floor for about 200 feet, as high as the turn of the bilge. The frames were from centre to centre 30 inches asunder, and above the floor heads were sided 9 inches and were double. Her floor timbers were sided from 13 inches and molded at the centre 16 inches, and molded at the main plank sheer 8 inches, with straight diminish. The stanchions of rail were of locust, extending downward to half the length of the top timber. Her main keelsons were 32 by 16 inches, and were made of white oak, scarfed together with 18 feet hooked scarfs. The first tier of keelsons were fastened with 1¼ inch copper bolts, extending through the keel, and clenched on the underside. The upper course was fastened with 1¼ inch iron bolts, square fastened, extending downward into the keel and stopping short 2 inches of the bottom. The dimensions of her keel were 15 by 16 inches, and it was of white oak. The side keelsons were of white oak, also 15 by 16 inches, or excluding the whole length of the ship. The bilge streaks were of 6 in number on each side, 9 by 12 inches square, fastened by 1-inch iron bolts and edge-bolted every four feet. Her ceiling from thence to the lower deck, including the clamps, was 7 inches in thickness, and was square, fastened with one and seven-eighth inch iron. Her lower deck beams were of yellow pine, placed six feet from centre to centre, excepting in the vicinity of the engine-room, where they sided from fourteen to sixteen inches, and molded nine inches at the ends and fifteen inches in the centre, secured at the ends and to the side of the ship by lodging and bosom knees sided seven inches, hanging knees under every beam, sided nine and ten inches. The molding size of lodging and bosom knees was seventeen inches, hanging knees molded through the throat twenty inches, and fastened with sixteen one-inch iron bolts, driven from the outside of the ship's frame and clinched on the knee. The lower deck waterways were in three streaks, inner tier of white pine fourteen inches square. The beam tier was of oak, nine by fourteen inches square, fastened by two bolts driven from the inner and two from the outer side of the ship, bolts varying from one to seven-eighth inches in diameter, and edge bolted with one-inch iron at about every four feet. The upper deck clamps were 6 inches in thickness by 12 inches in width, three streaks in all, and scarfed with 6 feet scarfs. The ceiling between the clamps and waterway was of the same thickness as the clamps. The upper deck beams were of yellow pine, sided 12 and 13 inches, molded at the ends 7 inches, and in the centre 13 inches. The lodging and bosom knees were sided 6 inches and molded 16 inches. The hanging knees were sided 8 and 9 inches and bolted with seven-eighths and one inch iron bolts. The upper deck waterway was 13 inches wide by 14 inches high, and made of white pine, jogged over the beams. The planking on the outside was of white oak, 3 inches thick at the wales, the same being 14 in number and 7 inches wide. The starboard streak was 7 inches thick by 16 inches wide, bolted edgeways through the keel and upward through the floor timbers. The average thickness of the outside planking between the wales and the garboard sureak was about 4½ inches. The vessel was diagonally strapped with iron, 4 by ⅝ inches, 4½ feet apart, and at an angle of about 45 degrees, secured at the heads by a longitudinal strap of iron, 6 by ⅝ inches, extending around the ship and terminating on each side at the stem, let in flush with the outer part of the frame, driven through the clamps and clinched. The diagonal straps were all bolted through the frame and clinched on the ceiling, one course being let in the frame and the other in the planking.

From this it will be seen that the ship was thoroughly well built, and that so much of current report to the contrary is manifestly erroneous. The engines were of the kind known as beam engines, with 80-inch cylinder, 12-feet stroke, and well proportioned. The engines were built in 1854 by CUNNINGHAM & BELKNAP, for the New-York and Erie Railroad, and intended for lake navigation. Although somewhat old, the evidence of EBENEZER W. SMITH, Ex-Superintendent Engineer of the Company, and that of other engineers of eminence, proves that they were of sufficient capacity and power for the ship, and, as the sequel will show, in neither the engines nor boilers was any defect discovered nor damage observed until the breaking of the steam-pipe, about two and a half hours before the sinking of the ship; the boilers, which were of the tubular return form, remaining uninjured until the end. The ship was square-rigged forward, fore-and-aft rigged on her mainmast. All her spars, sails and rigging were in excellent condition. She was not provided, however, with any spare spars or sails. The ship's company was composed of captain, first and second officers, boatswain and ten seamen. The engine department was composed of one chief-engineer, two assistants, three water-tenders, six firemen and eight coal-passers. She was provided with all the life-boats required by law, six in number, beside one wooden twenty-foot boat additional. It occurred to me that she may have been injured at some time by getting ashore, or by straining in the heavy seaway when loaded deeply, and that, not being properly repaired, the disaster might have been in a measure attributable to weakness in her hull. On making inquiry, I found that she had, in May last, got on Pickle Reef, Florida. The former captain of the ship was then subpœnaed to give evidence on this point. The facts elicited by an examination of this gentleman and the chief-engineer and purser, show that she went on the reef on the 21st of May, 1866, when outward bound; that she remained on it over 50 hours; that the weather at the time was moderate, with a slight southeasterly swell; that she laid very easy while on the reef, being light; that she continued her voyage to New-Orleans without further accident, and experienced no difficulty by reason of her going ashore on the reef; that she made another trip after that accident, in which she encountered a heavy gale of wind from the North, in the gulf of Mexico, and behaved well in it; that she made no more water after going on the reef, than before, which was evidence that she had not been seriously damaged while ashore. It was, however, thought best to give her an overhauling, and she was put upon the ways on the 13th of July, when it was discovered that her garboard was very slightly scratched, and her keel split in places extending from about midships to 30 feet aft, but it was not started in any way from the seams. This portion of her keel was removed and a new piece put on and secured by six feet scarfs, and fastened into the inner keelsons through with 330 pounds of copper bolts one and one-eighth inch in diameter. She was then thoroughly caulked and payed with pitch and composition. Before leaving the ways she was examined to ascertain whether there was any evidence of damage by the opening of buts in waterways, plank-shear or clamps. She was also completely overhauled by the local Inspectors in New-York, and it was found that she was in as good condition as ever. After this she was put under command of Capt. KNAPP, a gentleman of acknowledged ability and much experience afloat, under whose care she made successful voyages up to the time of the disaster to her on the 3d of October. It appears that after she got off the reef in May and left the ways in August, she encountered some severe weather, in which, according to the evidence, the vessel behaved admirably and was considered to be as good as when first launched, in every respect. Indeed the evidence seems to be conclusive on this point, and the testimony proves that up to the time of her sailing for the last time from New-York she was a good, serviceable, seaworthy vessel. She sailed on her last voyage on the 29th of September, with a general cargo, and drawing sixteen feet water main draft, and from the time the vessel left Sandy Hook until Tuesday, the 2d of October, at 2 o'clock P. M., about thirty hours after passing Cape Hatteras, nothing of importance occurred, the weather being fine, with easterly winds and swell prevailing, the ship's course being S. S. W., with all sail set and making eleven knots. At about 3 P. M. on that day the wind began to freshen from the east, the barometer falling from twenty-nine thirty to twenty-eight eight-tenths, and at 5 P. M. it blew a whole gale. Meanwhile, in the second officer's watch, all the canvas had been taken off her and the ship hauled head to sea, heading S. S. E., the vessel laboring heavily, but shipping no water, save on one occasion when she shipped a sea over her top-gallant forecastle, which did no damage, however. Up to 7:30 P. M. the ship made, to borrow the language of the second officer, "splendid weather," and averaging from four to five knots. The wind was blowing about E. by N., and continually increasing and hauling gradually around toward E. N. E., and still later, or rather early next A. M., until the ship went down, it was gradually backing round to the northward. So long as she was kept up she headed about southeast, head to sea. It appears that about 10 P. M. on the second mate's watch, the vessel began to labor very heavily on her port quarter, knocking one of the seamen over the quarter, breaking his arm, and causing the rudder chain to slip out of the groove. The ship immediately fell off into the trough of the sea and commenced shipping very heavy water over midships. Much time seems to have been consumed in securing the rudder, which, after an hour had elapsed, was finally secured to windward, the helm hard down. This, however, failed to bring her up by reason of the heavy sea which was then running. The engines meanwhile were in good condition, and making three or four revolutions per minute. No attempt was made to get the ship's head to wind at this or any subsequent time, either by means of a drag or otherwise. The heavy seas were by no means idle while the ship lay in its trough, but made a complete breach over her. She was so much water-logged that she could not be steered, and no attempt to help her head to or before the wind is on record, and it is difficult to account for the fact that none of the expedients known to seamen for helping a ship up to the wind were ever tried. Notwithstanding the violent ice lurches which the ship made while in this condition, no evidence of leak through the ship's hull appeared, and up to ten minutes before the sinking of the ship, 6 M. not more than 16 inches of water were reported in the vessel's hold, the bilge injection keeping her free; but she had not been laboring long in the trough of the sea before its violence began to tell upon her upper works, and before 11 o'clock the forward gangway on the starboard side of the ship had been stove in, and the water came pouring through in immense volumes. At the juncture, all of the ship's company who could be spared, and such of the passengers who could stand upon deck under the lead of the purser and boatswain, did their utmost with the means at their disposal to stop the breach in the ship's side. The pantry-room, bulkhead doors, mattresses, and every available article, were brought into requisition, but to no purpose, and their efforts to prevent the ingress of the sea were finally abandoned as futile, in order that their efforts might be directed to bailing, as the only effectual means left to keep the water under. Here is a painful evidence of the necessity for every sea-going ~~steamer~~ being provided with a competent ship's carpenter and furnished with the proper stores of timber, lumber, &c., for it is more than probable that had the *Evening Star* been so equipped a bulkhead of sufficient strength might have been put-in to keep out the sea. Those who have had experience in such matters know thereby the value of such an adjunct to a ship's complement as a carpenter and crew. Their efforts directed by skill and experience could accomplish more in thirty minutes in an emergency than those indefatigable but unskilled gentlemen could, had they labored with the storm as many hours. Opposite the port through which the sea was making was a door leading to the engine-room and also a ventilator, and the sea had uncontrollable access to the engine-room into which it rushed in great quantities. Much of the water found its way below over the house combings, through the openings in the deck and cracks of the deck-houses which had been broken by the sea. All hands were at this time—about 2 A. M. of the 3d—bailing ship, a strong force being at work in the engine-room and below endeavoring to keep its fires clear. In this they succeeded for a considerable time, but owing to the excessive rolling of the ship, increased no doubt by the weight of water in the hull and the lifting of the cargo, the vessel was declared to be unavailing. At about 3 o'clock the steam-pipe gave way, but the engines were kept working by the engineer for two hours after, and indeed till the fires were put out, about 5 A. M. This break of the steam-pipe was caused by the straining of the ship. The ship was provided with a donkey engine and boiler, but the latter only gave out at the same time that the steam-pipe broke. But the leak in the pipe increased to such an extent that the men were unable to go into the fire-room save at intervals. In consequence of this accident the quantity of steam was necessarily diminished, but the loss of the ship can in no wise be attributed to this circumstance, for she was certainly a doomed vessel before this occurred. The energy and perseverance of the engineers were most praiseworthy. He was at his post endeavoring to keep the machinery in motion with the bar and hand-gear until the engines stopped altogether. By this time the ship was given up for lost, and preparations were made to leave the ship, as she was discovered to be settling. Then followed the indescribable heartrending scene which has so considerably agitated the land, and demanded a thorough, impartial inquiry. At about 6 A. M. the vessel sank, taking down with her at once over two hundred victims. No satisfactory evidence was adduced by which it could be determined whether or not all the boats of the ship were properly equipped, agreeably to an order given by the Captain to that effect. It is certain, however, that none were found by those who were saved, provided with anything in the shape of food or spars, but inasmuch as one or two of them were capsized, it is possible that if they had been provisioned their stores had been washed out of them. It is also certain that while she had all the boats which the law requires, seven in all, she had not half enough to save the number of persons on board, nor were the boats fitted with the detached apparatus required by law, which had they been, and the boats properly manned and promptly launched, it is my firm opinion that at least one-half of the lives might have been saved.

From the foregoing, which is little more than a digest of the testimony taken, I conceive it possible to arrive at a reasonable conclusion as to the cause or combination of causes which resulted in the loss of the *Evening Star*. It seems to me that the principal cause was an error of judgment on the part of the Captain. It will be seen that until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 2d, when the ship was about abreast of Tybee Island, and on the eastern edge of the Gulf Stream, nothing of any moment transpired. About this time the barometer began to fall, and in a short time fell from 29° 90' to 29° 8'. Accompanying this rapid fall was the wind, which had been blowing steadily from about E. or E. by S., began to freshen, and everything gave evidence of an approaching storm of unusual severity. The ship, however, was kept on her course, and, as may have been expected from the proximity to the edge of the stream, where the current runs at two and a half to three knots per hour, she soon encountered a very heavy swell from E. S. E. At 7 o'clock in the evening, the wind then blowing a hard gale, and gradually veering to N. E., it was deemed necessary to haul her head to sea, in which position she continued laboring terribly until she fell off into the trough of the sea. It will be seen that from the first hour the settled course of the storm was northward, and it is believed that had the ship been headed west early in the afternoon of Tuesday, the vessel might have been saved by escaping the full fury of the tempest, and running into a moderate gale on the other side of the Gulf Stream. This, it is believed, would have been the part of wisdom, if acted upon in season, but it is likewise certain that to attempt to run his ship after the gale had culminated in the hurricane would have been a hazardous experiment, and his only chance for safety would have been to keep his ship's head to sea, or hard to wind, which it is believed might have been done by means of a drag, assisted by a little show of canvas on her mainmast. Nothing of the sort was even attempted, and from the time she felt off into the trough of the sea no effort seems to have been made to haul her up after the rudder was secured, and the only means of safety, in the judgment of the Captain, seems to have been in keeping the ship free of the water which she shipped, by bailing out, and in the hope that the storm might abate. It is a wonder that the vessel lived so long under these circumstances. I have already adverted to the need of a good ship's carpenter, which was experienced on the trying occasion, and I confess to the belief in the possibility of saving the vessel, she being so staunch in her hull, had there been a carpenter on board, properly supplied with stores, &c.; for the ultimate cause of her going down was the shipping such immense quantities of water through the breaches in her upper works on the starboard side. Whether Capt. KNAPP would have been led to adopt expedients for getting the ship's head to wind or sea, had he a larger crew, it is impossible to say, but taking into consideration his long experience at sea, and his reputation as a seaman, it is difficult to account for the fact of his not having done so, excepting on the ground of the evident inutility of any such attempt with so weak a crew. Indeed, with the few seamen at his disposal in such a gale, he must have felt comparatively helpless. It gives me much satisfaction in being able to state that I am thoroughly convinced that the inspectors in New-York, who are sound practical men, discharged their whole duty in the inspection of the *Evening Star* in August last. The loss of the ship is not without its appropriate lesson to shipowners, and, in the absence of any laws affecting the subject, I sincerely trust their attention will be directed to the necessity which exists for the more complete manning, equipping and furnishing the American merchant marine generally, to the end that the same may be elevated to that point of preeminence above that of all other nations to which it is invited by the unequaled resources of the country. A degree of positive security of life at sea, inasmuch as that the probability or possibility of the loss of life in ordinary voyages may be reduced to a minimum, is possible of attainment, and that without so much outlay; and that while some of the larger companies furnish exceptions—by the care shown in the equipment of their ships—for the necessity of legislation upon this subject, it is none the less certain that the enactment of stringent laws governing our merchant marine is an absolute necessity. I therefore beg to call your attention to this matter, in the hope that radical changes in the existing laws may be suggested to Congress. I am greatly indebted to the assistance rendered in this examination in the Engine Department to Mr. W. EVERETT, of the California District, who, being in the neighborhood, was solicited to assist in the examination, with special reference to the engines and boilers of the ship, in order that a full and impartial inquiry into this important branch of the subject should be made by a disinterested expert in preference to the inspector of machinery in New-York, who, if guilty of dereliction in duty, would not be likely to ask questions to criminate himself. He is an engineer of scientific attainments and much practical experience. His services were therefore invaluable, and his inquiries critical and complete. I have the honor to inclose herewith the testimony taken, together with a list of the witnesses examined, and to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MEW.

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOUGH, Secretary of the Treasury.

I certify that I was present, and assisted in the investigation into the case of the loss of the *Evening Star*, and fully concur in the foregoing report.

WM. BRADFORD,
Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Second District.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

Sugar Prospects.

From the New-Orleans Times, Nov. 4.

Our sugar planters have got well under way with their rolling, and throughout the saccharine region the cheerful sights and sounds which proclaim the commencement of the cane harvest afford quite an encouraging relief to the gloom and sombre desolation which the late war cast over our whole beautiful coast. It is true the operations contrast quite sadly with the grand scale in which this culture was conducted in the *ante bellum* times. Our last great crop reached the high figure of 450,000 hogsheads, which was nearly equal to half the consumption of the country. But for the war, the crop would now exceed 600,000 hogsheads, as at the time the war bro

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 11, 1866.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Friday morning, at Philadelphia, a family of seven persons was nearly smothered to death in the burning of the building in which they resided. ENOCH STILL, a house servant, was sleeping at the time the alarm was given in a room on the second floor. He states that he immediately rushed up into the apartments of the family and told them that the store was on fire; that they answered him, but did not make any move toward coming down. The firemen soon gained access to the upper floors, where the various members of the family were found in a helpless condition. Retreat by the stairway was nearly impossible, and the firemen removed the sufferers from the windows by means of ladders. The scene at this time was thrilling, and when all had safely landed on the sidewalk there was a universal shout of joy among the spectators. The HARTWELL family, still unconscious, were removed to houses in the neighborhood.

The laborers at work in the "big hole" under the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, have found bones of an animal at a distance of eighty feet below the surface. They consist of the two tusks, the backbone, the upper jaw and cranium, a number of the ribs, the hip-bone, shoulder-blades and bones of the rear limbs. The two tusks are nearly six feet long and about ten inches in diameter. The ribs, of which there were fourteen found, are about four feet long, the largest being about four feet nine inches. The upper jawbone is four feet nine inches long from the extremity of the mouth to the cranium, and across the forehead measures about three feet.

A citizen of Charleston, S. C., offers to bring 50,000 bushels of corn to that market every month, if the State of South Carolina will furnish a credit of $24,000. The corn to be sold to the rich and poor alike, in quantities from one bushel up to one thousand, at the cost price, adding only 2½ per cent. for commissions. To insure the faithful carrying out of this proposition, he suggests that a committee be appointed, to whom all invoices and bills of lading shall be open for inspection.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents for the present year shows a remarkable increase of business. The number of patents now issued weekly average 200. The total number of patents issued for the year will reach nearly 10,000, against 6,500 for last year, and an average of about 3,000 a year previous to the rebellion. The surplus fund amounts to $250,000, which has chiefly accrued during the last two years.

The great suspension bridge, the longest single span in the world, connecting Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Ky., will be thrown open for foot passengers on Dec. 1. An immense force is engaged, and with favorable weather the bridge will be so far completed by the 1st of January that vehicles can pass over.

Some disturbances have occurred lately in Lexington, Mo., in consequence of the appearance there of about a hundred bushwhackers, who rode through the town and fired some 200 shots. No casualties are reported, however. The Governor will send troops there. In the meantime the citizens will be supplied with arms and the desperadoes punished.

The East Tennessee University, under the control of Rev. THOMAS HUMES, is prospering—some ninety students in attendance. The College buildings were surrounded by forts, and used as barracks during the war. They were very much damaged and were repaired, and the College reopened in September last.

A woman and eight children were found in a starving condition at Chattanooga on Sunday. Two of the children were dead before relief reached them, and a third died almost immediately. The father of the family died in Alabama, and the mother, with her children, went to Chattanooga in search of a brother supposed to live there, but did not find him.

Hon. MERRICK GAY, State Senator from Windsor County, Vt., died on Wednesday morning. He was President of the White River National Bank at Bethel, had been twice chosen Senator and four times Representative. He was one of the largest woolen manufacturers in the State and a man universally esteemed.

The laborers employed in boring the artesian well at Union Stock-yards, Chicago, at a depth of 1,000 feet, have struck a vein of pure water, which is flowing at the rate of 60,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The amount required for the use of the yards is 114,000 gallons per day.

The County of Knox and City of Knoxville are to build a bridge over the Holston, to take the place of the bridge built by BURNSIDE's army, which will, it is thought, be washed away by some of the periodical floods. The bridge was built for army purposes, and has been of great service to the people.

At Harrisburgh, on the 4th of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be convened a meeting of the County Superintendents of the Public Schools of Pennsylvania, to continue in session three days, under the authority of Mr. J. F. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent of Public Schools.

Major CAMPBELL GRAHAM, of the United States Army, died at his residence, in Baltimore, on Thursday, in the 67th year of his age. He was a native of Virginia, but resided the greater portion of his life, when not in active service, in that city. The deceased graduated at West Point in 1821.

In the suit of DARNELL vs. The Adams Express Company, at Indianapolis, for recovering the value of United States bonds stolen while in possession of the defendants, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $23,000.

On Friday evening, at Baltimore, a young man was arrested on the charge of stealing $2,500 in stamps, used by United States assessors on cigarboxes, as well as a number of books from the Mercantile Library.

An investment of $10,067,474, and the labor of 55,160 persons, produce annually in Massachusetts 31,870,581 pairs of boots and shoes, of the value of $52,915,253, or upward of $1,000,000 a week on an average through the year.

The Board of Aldermen of Boston have requested the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm to notify the people of Boston of the predicted meteoric display, in case it occurs, by striking the fire alarm ten times, and then repeating the same number of strokes.

Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, has pardoned the seven young men sentenced to pay fines of different amounts for an alleged riotous assault upon ROBERT PUTNAM, of Danvers, Mass., for uttering outrageous language upon the occasion of the death of President LINCOLN.

We learn from the Chicago *Republican* that the people of Morgan County, Ill., at the election on Tuesday last, voted to subscribe $300,000, as an inducement to secure the location of the proposed Agricultural College for that State in that county.

During the past year, according to the Louisville *Journal*, there have been 152 cases of stabbing in Kentucky, 51 of which resulted in death.

Ex-President HARRISON's estate, at North Bend, has been sold by the Sheriff, in suit of partition by the heirs.

The statement that the murderer of the late LUTHER G. THOMPSON, at Farmington, Conn., had been discovered, turns out to be incorrect.

LOCAL NEWS.

The examination in the case of Rev. G. T. WILLIAMS, of Virginia, who stands charged with picking Mrs. CLARA J. MOORE's pocket, while in a Fifth-avenue stage, recently, was continued before Justice DODGE, yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. After the conclusion of the further cross-examination of Miss VICTORINE IRVING, the case was adjourned until the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst. Following the examination, an interesting letter was exhibited from the vestry of the church, at Suffolk, Va., over which the reverend gentleman has been pastor for several years.

The complaint against FRANK HELLEN, Esq., broker, No. 9 Wall-street, for alleged complicity in the Lord bond robbery, was dismissed yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs.

The Reorganization of the Army.

The excitement attendant upon election having now somewhat subsided, we may shortly look for an order from the War Department announcing the reorganization of the army. The main features of the new Army Bill have already appeared in our columns, although the disposition of and full organization of the new regiments is still a matter of conjecture. Inasmuch as it was provided that no person should be commissioned in any of the regiments authorized under the recent act of Congress, until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board to be composed of officers of that arm of the service in which he is to serve, the Secretary of War has ordered three Examining Boards to convene, one in Chicago, one in New-York and one in Washington. The first two examine officers appointed in the infantry, and the last those appointed in the cavalry arm of the service. The examinations before this Board, which were at first very strict, have been so far modified that only a fair knowledge of arithmetic, reading and writing are required of the appointees, and as a matter of course but few are rejected. Still, although the standard of attainment is thus moderate, it is required that the applicants shall have served two years during the war, and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field, securing thereby for the new regiments efficient and experienced officers.

By an unfortunate mistake, the 35th section of the new Army Bill cut off from all officers who were furnished quarters in kind the allowance of fifty cents for the ration, which they had been granted during the war as a counterbalance to the commutation paid by the Quartermaster's Department to those who did not occupy Government quarters. As a result of this cutting down of his allowances and the advance in the price of everything, an officer now actually receives less than he did before the war. We believe, however, that it is intended to remedy this unintentional error early in the next session of Congress.

There are at present not more than seven or eight regiments of volunteers in the service, and these will only be retained until their places can be supplied by regular troops.

The developments of our own and the late European war have shown that the day of muzzle-loaders is past, and that the army must hereafter be armed with muskets which load at the breech. Despite the great reputation gained by the Prussian needle-gun, the experiments of the Boards appointed by the War Department to examine the various systems of breech-loaders have shown that no foreign nation has thus far made equal progress with us in breech-loading arms, nor does it appear that our inventors are likely soon to be excelled in this respect. The advantages of a breech-loader must be apparent even to an unprofessional person. The simple manner in which the gun is loaded, and the fact that its ammunition contains its own ignition, are immense advantages, even if we do not consider the immense gain in the rapidity with which one of these guns can be fired. There is, moreover, no ramrod to be lost, as in a muzzle-loader; and nothing is, therefore, to be feared from the carelessness of green troops, which frequently caused them, when changing their positions, to leave their ramrods sticking in the ground, thereby placing themselves *hors du combat*. It frequently happens, too, that the men fire off their ramrods in the excitement of battle, which accident, however, cannot take place with a breech-loader. While speaking on this subject it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that, after a very rigid examination of the various European and American systems of breech-loading, an Austrian Royal Commission, of which Archduke WILHELM was President, have unanimously decided in favor of the rifle manufactured by a New-York firm. The importance, however, of adopting a breech-loader as the arm for the infantry as well as the cavalry arm has long been appreciated by our Government, and ere long a muzzle-loader will be as much despised as is the flint-lock of ancient days.

A change is also to be made in the tactics of the army, and accordingly a Board has been convened at West Point to recommend a system for adoption, and there seems to be very little doubt but that the system proposed by Maj.-Gen. UPTON will receive the indorsement of the Board. This system is based upon four files as its tactical unit, and not only does away with inversion, but otherwise greatly simplifies the drilling of troops.

It will thus be seen that our Government has not been remiss in taking advantage of the lessons of the last war, and that with a reorganized army and such experienced volunteers as would rally to its support if needed, our country is all but invincible in matters of defence.

LIFE IN NEW-YORK.—The features and phases of life in New-York furnish never-ending topics of remark to the people and papers in other parts of the country. Nothing seems to astonish them more than the enormous cost of living in this City. It almost tempts a New-Yorker to leave the City altogether when he learns upon what a limited income it is possible even at this time to maintain a position of respectability in New-England—at places which he can reach in a few hours. We read of it in their papers with feelings akin to envy, and we have feelings akin to despair when we consider what things must be in New-York in a few years, if they go on as they have done for the past few years. A correspondent of a Massachusetts paper, who has evidently learned by experience the amount of money required to maintain a person in a decent way, in a decent residence, in this City, makes some notes for the information of New-England people. He remarks that to quiet, steady New-Englanders, the prices of everything in New-York are astounding, and adds:

"Think of a man, who has been living in one of your pleasant towns very comfortably for one or two thousand dollars a year, discovering that he cannot in Manhattan obtain a tolerable home for less than three to five thousand; not to speak of the small fortune necessary to the purchase of furniture, raiment and other household requirements. If Malthus were in the flesh, he would regard New-York as one of the most favorable places on the globe to prevent the increase of population through marriage. It requires not only a bold and hopeful, but a prosperous man to take a wife on this island. Few persons save the sufferers themselves are aware to what desperate straits and shifts men of family dependent upon salaries are compelled to resort. They toil night and day, and dwell in dark corners and out-of-the-way apartments, and augment the census, and are barely able to meet the absolute expenses of the current week."

The writer comes to the conclusion that there must be some singular fascination which induces men to struggle through existence in this expensive, densely-thronged City, when the broad, thinly-settled West offers its prairies and hills and streams and valleys as the sites of easy and delightful homes for the whole nation! What this fascination is we leave each of our struggling fellow-citizens to determine for himself.

The Report on the Evening Star Disaster.

The report of the Government Committee of Investigation into the causes of the loss of the *Evening Star* having made its appearance, we are enabled to arrive at some clear perception of where the responsibility for the disaster lies. The report is prepared with evident care, and after a very full and impartial investigation. The first point was the seaworthiness of the ship, and the efficiency of its machinery and boilers. The former was well and substantially built, and the latter also good and in good order. The sails, spars and rigging were in excellent condition, but there were no spare sails or spars, and this omission one would think a serious one. When the storm broke upon the ship she behaved well for a time, but a heavy sea on the port quarter caused the rudder-chain to slip out of its groove, and it took an hour to secure the rudder; and when it was finally fastened to windward, the ship, which lay in the trough of the sea, was not brought up by its aid. From this time all attempts to bring her head to the wind were abandoned, and the only efforts made were to keep out the water. The forward gangway was stove in, however, and the water came in in immense volumes. The breach must be stopped evidently, but that could not be done, for there was neither carpenter or lumber on board, and the struggles of a few inexperienced men were of no avail. The only resource now was bailing and keeping the engine fires clear, which was partially done, and the engine kept going, but finally the steampipe broke, owing to the straining of the ship. Very soon all hope of saving her was at an end, and in fact she began to settle down. Then followed the rush for the boats, and the final agony. The boats were of the number prescribed by law for a ship of that size, but they were not half enough for the number of passengers, nor were they provided "with the detached apparatus required by law," and it is the opinion of the Committee that had they been so provided, "and properly manned and promptly launched, * * at least one-half of the lives lost might have been saved." Moreover, the report says that there is no evidence that the boats were equipped with spars or food; "it is certain that none were found by those who were saved."

The report indulges in some speculations as to why the Captain, an officer of acknowledged ability and training, ceased all efforts to get the ship to the wind by means of a drag, as is customary in such cases, and it says that "with the few seamen at his disposal in such a gale he may have felt comparatively helpless." And the conclusion is reached that the wreck is a lesson to ship-owners, that there is a necessity for stringent laws on such matters, &c.

The report having thus confirmed at least two of the allegations against the owners of the *Evening Star*—that she was sent to sea with an insufficient crew, and that the boats were not calculated, either in their number or launching appliances, for such an emergency (nothing appears about a second steering apparatus, such as ocean steamers should be, though not by law bound to be, provided)—the public will naturally be inclined to ask a question or two. For instance, why were there so few seamen on board, and is it true that the Company's views of economy kept away men? Why was there no carpenter? And on whose head lies the responsibility for the deaths of the "one-half," who, if the boats had been as they ought to have been, might have been saved? It is very well to talk of the necessity for stringent regulations, for in one particular the law *was* infringed. It is little use to talk of legislation if what there is already be disregarded. We are at all events thankful for an honest report, and whether the whole matter is to be laid aside until the next disaster, must rest with the public and the friends of the unfortunate dead.

Building on Speculation and Building for a Home.

We have noticed that there are houses being built in various suburban districts, either for sale or for occupation by their owners, but there are few which are to be offered for tenancy. The fact leads us to recur to the plan by which men who desire to purchase, but who have not the requisite three to eight or ten thousand dollars at hand, may accomplish their purpose without risk of failure or loss. In no direction has coöperation been so successful abroad as in facilitating such purchases, and the method is so simple and effective that it can hardly be adverted to often enough. The first step is to organize an association of say a hundred members—in fact, we will illustrate the principle upon that basis. It is to be presumed that ten dollars a week would not be too large a sum for the subscription of each member, the aggregate being $1,000 a week. In, say ten weeks, there is in hand $10,000, with which operations may be commenced. The first requisite is land. Within an easy distance of this City there may be found desirable sites near towns, and perfectly accessible by railroads, where $10,000 will buy, putting the price even higher than it would probably be, at least twelve acres, including legal expenses, &c. There will be upon the track room for one hundred houses with ample yard room, and for streets. Then having secured the land, the association begins to build. A good house suitable for a moderately disposed family might, especially if the association had its own laborers, &c., be build for $2,000. And as the subscriptions go on at the rate of $1,000 a week, there could be twenty-six houses built in the first year and paid for. The question now arises, of to whom the dwellings shall belong. This is arranged by a system of putting the right to take possession up at auction every fortnight. A man, for instance, is in a hurry, and will give $100 premium for the first house, another $150, and so forth. The premiums thus paid go to expenses of management and the general fund, which thereby is made to pay for the whole number of dwellings sooner than by the subscriptions alone. The fortunate bidder, having secured his right to the first house, may have such style of building followed as he pleases, provided the cost be not increased, or increased out of his own pocket, and in a short time "moves in." Now, then, he has no more "rent" to pay, but, instead, continues his subscription, the Association being secured by a mortgage on the property in his hands. In due time every member has a house of his own. Those who obtain the first pay for the privilege; those who are content to wait reap the benefit arising out of the premiums which close up the concern earlier than would be the case if there were no premiums. Any person who were to learn for the first time how many of the clerks and small tradesmen of England have come to own their own house precisely in this manner, will be surprised that the plan has not been generally adopted here, except in a very few instances. We are aware that there have been enterprises which have been marred by frauds practiced upon the members, but there can be safeguards against their recurrence. And the whole scheme is so easily understood and managed, and so certain in its results, that, with the aid of responsible men as trustees, as is the case abroad, there could be nothing but good come of it.

The Social Science Congress on Bribery at Elections.

It was not to be wondered at that the Social Science Congress of England, which recently met at Manchester, should have turned its attention to the subject of bribery at elections. The developments which the recent investigations by Parliamentary Commissions into the facts of the last elections had made with reference to the prevalence of bribery, had been so astonishing that there was hardly any subject of social science which occupied the attention of the public at the time more prominently.

We should hardly admit that matters have been generally so bad with us as to warrant any one in speaking of our legislative bodies as Mr. BRIGHT did of Parliament when he spoke of "seeing on its benches by scores the money-bags M. P. who had walked into his seat for Lancaster or Yarmouth."

But there have been doubtless elections here which would almost compare for corruption with the worst elections at the places which he named. And whatever the facts have been in the past, there can be no doubt about the dangers of the future. Mr. DENMAN, who presided over the department of jurisprudence in the Social Science Congress, in his opening address, said that the dangers of corruption were greater than in former times; "for," said he, "with the astonishing advance of wealth and prosperity among our mercantile and other classes; with the increased power of the lower House of Parliament; with its growing connection with merchandise and trade, has arisen a greater probability than existed in former times that men of large means, still partly embarked in various enterprises, will be tempted to use a portion of their wealth, if they can do so with impunity, for the purpose of obtaining a seat in the Legislature—some from a desire to obtain that social position which the mere accumulation of riches fails to give, some with the object of promoting the prosperity of some great joint stock undertaking or branch of industry on which their further gains may depend, &c." Would it not be thought, almost, that Mr. DENMAN was speaking of this country? that when he spoke of joint stock undertakings, &c., he referred to these railroad and other schemes which have been the special reason with so many men for their going to our State Legislatures and to Congress; and as for the desire for social position, can we any of us fail to be reminded of the striking example afforded by this recent election of a similar desire openly put forward by a candidate not too respectable?

If we are exposed to the same dangers we may well turn to profit the thoughts and plans of our neighbors in England. Especially is the subject worthy of universal consideration just now (since we are to have a Convention to revise the Constitution,) in order that if possible some provision may be made by that Convention to cure that growing and dangerous evil.

In all the discussion of the subject by the Social Science Congress, we have found nothing which seemed to us more reasonable or more likely to accomplish the end sought than the plan suggested by Mr. E. W. COX. He thought that the remedy was not to be found in mere stringency of punishment for the offence of bribery, but that one reason why the law of England, as it stood, failed to accomplish the object, was, that its punishments were too severe. He proposed to remedy the evil by acting both upon the briber and the bribed in such a way as to make it for the interest both of voters and candidates not to be guilty of corruption.

He proposed that any member in whose behalf bribery was employed, whether with or without his knowledge, should lose his seat, and if it was with his knowledge, that he should be permantly disqualified. And for the voter he proposed that any one guilty of receiving a bribe should be disqualified from voting, some public record of the fact being made so that he should be forever a marked man. He thought that this would afford to each party an opportunity which they would be sure to avail themselves of, by careful watching to obtain the means of disfranchising those who voted against them, and that the result would be that the fear of losing the right to vote would act upon the voter, and the fear of losing voters would act upon the party.

So too with reference to the candidate, the danger of losing the seat which he had won, if any corrupt means were employed to secure it, would either compel him to be honest, or at least would drive dishonesty into yet darker holes and corners, and even where the latter is the only result it is a gain for honesty.

These views of Mr. COX met with general favor. The debate upon the subject added some further suggestions, among others, that where a candidate was unseated for bribery, the one who had the highest number of votes, but against whom no bribery could be proved, should take the seat, for it was argued such a plan would make it an object even in the most corrupt district for some one to run as a candidate on purely honest principles; for if he could prove that those who got more votes than he had, being guilty of bribery and corruption, he would still secure his own success.

We should be very glad to see this principle of disfranchisement introduced into our system. We have hitherto rarely or never disfranchised voters, and it is doubtful whether such a system could be legally enacted under our present Constitution.

But it seems to be one of the lessons which the rebellion has taught our people, that it is hardly safe to place on a par in their power in the Government, honest, loyal men and dishonest traitors, and with that teaching the people might be more ready now than they would heretofore have been to say that the man who sells his vote shall not have one to sell, and that the man who buys it shall lose that to secure which he was willing to buy it.

The Ritualistic Strife in England.

The excited discussions which are taking place in England upon points of ritualism are not altogether due to the absence of any other topic which can be made a sensation by the newspapers, whatever the Cable may say to the contrary. The debate is of very old origin, and although religious asperities are frequently laid aside, they have been revived from time to time with great bitterness ever since the days of the Reformation. They have formed the subject of novels ever since novels were in vogue, and the incidents on one side or the other of the struggle are deeply impressed upon the British mind. The advocates of Catholicism and of Protestantism have their historic heroes and heroines and objects of detestation, and when the fury of polemic combat runs high the air is darkened with the names of CHARLES and JAMES and WILLIAM, Bluff HARRY, Bloody MARY, GUY FAWKES and TITUS OATES. And thus the political history of the country being bound up with its theological history, the stability of the national Church, and the attitude of its most formidable rival, become matters of deep concern to the adherents of both.

The intensity of feeling which is called forth in these controversies is due in great measure to the difference which exists in the internal economy of the two Churches. With the Roman Catholic priest there can be no lay interference—the canons are absolute; the ceremonial in all its particulars is defined. With the Protestant Episcopal clergyman there may be lay interference, and as the question of altar decorations and vestments and religious observance may be interpreted differently in every parish, according to the ideas of the incumbent, as opposed to those of his flock, that interference, although not very effective, may embroil a community in a quarrel which is, to say the least, very agitating to sincere and earnest persons. Such is the condition of things now in many parts of England. There has for many years been a class of the clergy to whom the ritual of the Church of Rome has seemed particularly attractive. The comparative simplicity with which the worship of their predecessors was conducted, has not appeared in their eyes sufficiently symbolic of the great mysteries of the Christian faith as they understand it. The practice of confession, fallen almost into disuse, was to them an imperative necessity, and one to be revived. The doctrine of transubstantiation was in their view not typified by the unpretending method of administering the sacrament, and so on other points of discipline and doctrine. The vestments of officiating clergymen and the decorations of the altar have been the chief subjects of contention, as was natural, for they appeal to the senses and the imagination. What lengths have been gone to in the matter of dress may be judged from the following description of a figure exhibited at the recent Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition at York, and which was habited in the manner presumed to be proper for a model Bishop of the Tractarian School.

"Sandals of purple velvet, banded with cloth of gold, jeweled; cassock of purple silk, trained; rochet of fine lawn, edged with Irish point lace; alb and girdle of fine linen; tunicle of blue silk, banded and fringed with silver; dalmatic of gold-colored silk, banded and fringed with gold; mitre of cloth of gold, embroidered with passion flowers; gloves of purple silk, embroidered with gold; ring, a sapphire surrounded with brilliants; pastoral staff of ivory and ebony, set with topaz, emeralds and carbuncles."

The consequence of all this is that while in some churches the clergyman who adopts practices which are more characteristic of the Roman Catholic than of the Established Church, is listened to with delight, in many other churches he would be and is resisted with all the efforts which the parishioner can employ. There are, in fact, many churches—in the South of England chiefly—where the old members are practically driven out, that is, they will not attend services which seem to them full of abominations. A case of the kind may be mentioned, which, though perhaps an extreme one as to its consequences, indicates how strong the feeling may become. At Northmore Green, in Somerset, a Rev. JAMES HUNT found himself at variance with his parishioners, but would not yield one jot to what he considered their prejudices. Neither would they yield to what they thought his innovations. He has come to be in open warfare with them, therefore. His church became deserted; he had a school-house, and it, after being closed some time for want of pupils, was burned down, the principal farmers having established a school of their own that is largely attended, and worse than all, he has been violently assaulted in the street.

This scandal, and others of scarcely less disgraceful character, are causing intense feeling among the English conforming people. They are discussed with reference to the power of a clergyman to impose upon his hearers whatever he may consider proper, and which power it is argued ought to be curtailed. On the other hand the advocates of a sort of theological absolutism in parishes are not few.

It is to be presumed that good sense will interpose, and that the great moderate party will have influence enough to prevent any serious injury to the establishment, but meanwhile it is interesting to notice how in theology, as in politics, the human mind is not less liable to periods of almost frenzy, and that the millennium of peace between the adherents of various creeds or interpretations of creeds is not nearer than the millennium of peace between nations and races, of whom philosophers predict mutual kindness, but which are always ready to fight.

SOUTHERN GOOD SENSE.—We had thought that the war, and the political results which have followed the war, had put an end to the habit which was so common before it, of obtaining sectional patronage for books, and other articles of merchandise by designating them as "Southern." We had hoped we were done with "Southern" school books and copy books, "Southern" arithmetics, geographies and histories, as the present circumstances of the country give no necessity for such a distinction, and as it can only do damage in destroying the feeling of *Americanism* and *nationality* which ought to be impressed on the juvenile mind. But we see that the mania for dubbing all such things, and many other things, "Southern," where they are intended for a Southern market is again abroad among Northern manufacturers. Of course this will be continued just as long as the Southern people are simple enough to be pulled into paying high prices for inferior books because the Northern publisher chooses to put such a prefix to their titles. We are glad to see that some of the Southern papers are beginning to enter their protest against it. A North Carolina journal vigorously says:

"We are tired and sick of this eternal cry of Southern books, Southern poems, Southern novels, Southern histories, Southern grubbing hoes, and Southern this and Southern that. This is the cry that ran us into war once; this is the cry that kept all of us four years in the trenches, cost us our best men and our best blood; this is the cry that brought Southern defeat and Southern humiliation; this is the cry that is bending our faces in the dust to-day; and by this same cry Blank & Co. would keep our noses to the grindstones forever. We have had enough of it."

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 10.

THE WEEKLY TREASURY REPORT.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments during the past week were as follows:

War Department	$514,942 00
Navy Department	152,697 00
Interior Department	295,370 00
Total	$1,263,009 00

National Bank circulation was issued during the week to the amount of $731,250, making the total to date $296,086,104.

The Government hold securities as follows:

For circulating notes, $339,858,150, and for deposits of public moneys in designated depositories, $39,438,950. Total, $379,297,100.

Fractional currency was redeemed in the sum of $238,300. Received from the Printing Bureau, $560,500. Shipped to national banks and depositories, $336,535.

The amount of funds in the vaults of the Treasury is as follows:

United States notes, legal-tenders	$451,329
Fractional currency	657,611
Gold	316,771
Silver	2,725
Other coin	2,680

DISASTERS AT THE BAHAMAS FROM THE LATE STORM.

Commander F. W. COOPER, commanding the United States steamer *Winooski*, reports under date of Oct. 31, the arrival of his vessel at Matanzas, Cuba, after a cruise in the vicinity of the Bahamas. Commander COOPER sailed on the 18th of October for the purpose of assisting what was reported to be an American ship ashore near Memory Rocks, Little Bahama. This vessel proved to be the English ship *Lord Elgin*, from Pensacola, Florida, bound to Liverpool. The officers and crew had been taken off by a vessel bound to Key West. At Abaco, an American bark had gone on shore, and all on board were lost. The English brig *Raven* had been capsized at Great Stirrup Crag, and driven ashore; none on board had been saved. On the 22d, Commander COOPER stopped at Nassau, where, at the request of our Consul at that place, five American machinists were taken on board the *Winooski* for passage to Matanzas, they having been wrecked in the bark *Willis Rich* on the Bahamas. By an arrival at Nassau on the 27th of a schooner from Inagua, accounts were received of the entire destruction of the settlement on Turk's Island, and the wrecking of thirty foreign vessels by the recent hurricane which visited the Bahamas. At the date of his dispatch, Commander COOPER proposed to sail soon for Key West.

MONTHLY RETURNS FROM BREWERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has called the attention of the Revenue officers to the fact that the law requiring monthly returns from brewers, since the use of stamps has been adopted for the payment of the tax, must be so administered that the stamp will be a production additional to those afforded by the old law, and not merely a substitute. He says: "To this end a monthly return should be insisted upon, and the same care should be taken as under the former law to ascertain its correctness. The number of stamps purchased by the brewer during any month should be ascertained from the Collector, and if not sufficient for the payment of the tax upon the quantity brewed and removed, an immediate investigation should be had."

THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Commodore JNO. RODGERS has been appointed to the command of the Boston Navy-yard, in the place of Admiral STRINGHAM, whose term of service has expired.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointment: T. J. GARDNER, Justice of the Peace, County of Washington, D. C.

WM. H. H. TAYLOR, Deputy Postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio.

WM. C. HERSHBERGER, Postmaster at Fort Madison, Iowa.

ALBERT SEIBERT, United States Marshal for the District of Oregon.

JAMES WENTWORTH, of Missouri, United States Consul at Moscow, Russia.

CHARLES A. L. RUSSELL, of Iowa, Receiver of Public Moneys, &c., at Sioux City, Iowa.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, of Alabama, Receiver of Public Moneys, &c., at Montgomery, Alabama.

NATHAN PRICE, of Kansas, Agent for the Indians of the Kickapoo Agency.

FEMALE CLERKS DISCHARGED.

It having been decided by the Secretary of the Interior to have printed, instead of manuscript, copies of patent cases prepared by the Superintendent of Public Printing, all the female clerks employed upon such work have been discharged.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Military Affairs in Washington Territory—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 8.

A Steelacoom, Washington Territory, dispatch to-day says Capt. PIERCE and company will take charge of Fort Steelacoom, and Capt. GRAVES and detachment will return to San Juan Island the first of next week.

MINING STOCKS.

Crown Point, $900; Chollar, $190; Ophir, $82¼; Yellow Jacket, $690; legal tenders, $70¼. Chollar shares advanced in consequence of favorable reports received from the mines.

TEXAS.

Report of the Judiciary Committee.

GALVESTON, Friday, Nov. 9.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the Texas Legislature have reported to that body that sudden changes like the present condition require that they should be protected by wise and just legislation. Their removal, however desirable, cannot be accomplished for many years to come. If we are not governed and controlled by our own laws they will be imposed upon us by those who know nothing of our true wants and capacity, and that power over us will be perpetuated which has been acquired by force.

KENTUCKY.

Murder in Barron County—Interment of Ex-Rebel Generals.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Dr. JOHN H. BAKER, at Nolen's Furnace, Edmonton, Barron County, was assassinated on Tuesday morning. An investigation threw suspicion on JOHN VANMETER as the assassin. The cause is not yet developed.

The Major-General commanding this Department announces that he will permit no military display over the remains of ex-rebel Gens. BOYLE and W. HANSON, which are expected here to-morrow, *en route* to Lexington for reinterment.

UTAH.

Reward Offered for the Murderer of Dr. Robinson.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 10.

Salt Lake City has offered $2,000 reward for the apprehension of the assassin of Dr. ROBINSON, recently murdered there. The citizens by private subscriptions have added $6,000 to this sum. BRIGHAM YOUNG subscribed $500.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Recruits for the Eleventh Regiment—Naval.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The steamer *City of Albany* arrived here early this morning with 300 recruits for the Eleventh United States Infantry, stationed in the vicinity of Richmond.

All the vessels of war which lately enlivened our harbor and gave an impetus to business have disappeared and gone to the Norfolk Navy-yard for repairs and supplies.

The weather improved last night, and all the vessels previously reported as arrived in here for a harbor set sail this morning and proceeded to their destinations.

WISCONSIN.

The Election Returns—Republican Majority of 26,000.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The Republican majority on the Congressional vote in this State is not less than 26,000—a gain of over one hundred per cent. on the vote of the year 1864.

The Legislature stands: Senate, 22 Republicans; 11 Democrats. Assembly, 70 Republicans and 30 Democrats.

BALTIMORE.

Conclusion of the Habeas Corpus Case.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The argument on the new Police Commissioners' *habeas corpus* case was concluded this afternoon. Judge BARTOL will announce his decision on Tuesday.

Murders by Negroes.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 10.

Mrs. GARVIN and daughter were murdered near Orangeburgh, S. C., last Thursday, by two freedmen. The murderers have been arrested.

Sunday Concert.

STEINWAY HALL.—Our readers must not forget that the great Bateman troupe appears to-night at the eleventh Sunday concert. The combination between Mr. BATEMAN and Mr. L. F. HARRISON promises to be most fortunate and opportune for all musical purposes. The Sunday concerts were popular before; with the injection of the Bateman element, (Mme. PAREPA, Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. FERRANTI, Sig. FORTUNA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, and Mr. J. L. HATTON,) they will be irresistible.

Burglaries in the Jersey Suburbs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The whole line of villages and cities opposite New-York for some months past has been suffering from a series of burglarious inroads which have exasperated the citizens to no small degree. Beginning at Bergen Point on the south, no house in Saltersville, Greenville, Bergen, Hudson City, Jersey City, Hoboken, and West Hoboken, seems safe from outrage. And withal, these movements are involved in a sort of mystery, unpleasantly suggestive of collusion on the part of those whose position ought to make them the guardians of their master's household, for the robbers appear to come and go freely, always stopping to eat in the kitchen whatever most strikes their fancy. A pocketbook was recently taken from the bedside of Mr. MEIGNELLE, of West Hoboken, while his watch on the mantelpiece was untouched. Fortunately he had paid away $400 that morning, and escaped with the loss of only $40.

A thief was captured a short time ago with a carefully drawn-up plan of another residence in the same place, and altogether there seems to be a regular league of dishonesty, which, if turned to honest purposes, would doubtless make its members pecuniarly independent. A certain individual, called "three-fingered Jack," has been already noted, and the people are quietly preparing themselves for self-defence against future attempts. But no absolute security can be relied on, until the wealthier citizens contribute and employ a posse of detectives to ferret out and arrest every suspicious character found in the infested neighborhood. Unless this or something like it be done, and done very soon, there are ominous threats of "lynch law," *væ victis!* There can be no question of one thing, however. The inhabitants of the localities mentioned are thoroughly exasperated, and are determined to no longer supinely submit to a condition of lawless outrage that would be disgraceful to the irresponsible Government of Turkey. If the authorities that be will not protect them, they will protect themselves.

This revival of rascals is largely attributed to the present justly-severe measures of the Metropolitan Police, in arresting every suspicious character wherever found. It is to be hoped that this zeal will be unremitting. Only if not, the next time it witnesses a *redivivus*, the New-Jerseyites request information from the New-York magistrates so that they may get ready to give their unwelcome visitors an appropriate reception.

But the New-Jersey police arrangements, as at present constituted, are wofully deficient. Will the people respond to make them better? The cost will be saved in property that will otherwise be certainly stolen. Let us have the detectives, and that immediately.

Card from Mr. Hiestand.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the remarks made by me last night in Cooper Institute before the meeting held for raising funds to erect an asylum for the disabled soldiers and sailors of the country, I am made to say, "That three days before that Viking of the Sea, Admiral FARRAGUT, steamed up the river with his fleet, I was dragged through the streets with a rope round my neck, in the expectation every moment that one end of it would be hoisted over the limb of a tree, and myself left dangling at the other." This is erroneous. What I said on that subject was: "I am one of those who, at the time that Viking of the Seas, Admiral FARRAGUT, with the glorious band of sailors under his command, passed through the iron hail rained upon them by Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, and steamed up the Mississippi to New-Orleans, I was one of those who walked the streets of that city *as with* a rope around my neck, one end of which, as I have since learned, was to have been pulled down upon, while I was to have been elevated at the other, on the 27th of April, 1862, but which was fortunately prevented by the passage of the forts three days before by the fleet." By making this correction in your report you will very much oblige me, as I have no desire to exaggerate in the slightest particular.

E. HIESTAND.

Mr. HIESTAND is welcome to the benefit of his correction. His object evidently was to create the impression in his speech that he was thus literally dragged through the streets of New-Orleans with a rope round his neck, in consequence of his devotion to freedom. He now wishes it understood that he said he was dragged "*as with* a rope round his neck,"—converting what seemed to be the assertion of a fact into a figurative expression. The impression sought to be conveyed in either case was precisely the same. —ED. TIMES.

The Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not desire to occupy more of your time and space in your journal on this subject. My purpose has been to call public attention to existing irregularities in the conduct of school officers who, in my judgment, grossly pervert what was intended to be a beneficent system, the advantages of which should be open to every citizen.

All the facts stated by me in the several articles published in your paper, signed "A Citizen of New-York," I am prepared to substantiate, and enough has already been said to show that, whether from ignorance or design, great mismanagement exists, and that reform is needed.

Mr. JOHN STRATTON has taken upon himself the defence against charges which he neither denies nor is able to refute.

I have now only to await the evidence of a prompt and thorough reform in the management complained of, before I take other steps to secure justice to the people who pay taxes to support the schools.

Officers of schools, as well as all other officials who administer trusts under color of law, must be taught that there are tribunals which will enforce fidelity or punish neglect.

JOHN McCLAVE.

No. 44 Pine-street, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.

The Election in Missouri.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Wednesday morning, speaks as follows of the election in Missouri:

"We rejoice this morning in a great and glorious victory. The Radicals have carried the State by not less than 30,000 majority; they have swept this county by more than 3,000 majority; they have elected four out of six Senators in this county, and eleven—possibly twelve—out of fourteen Representatives. But, most glorious of all, they have beaten JOHN HOGAN and elected Gen. PILE to represent the First District in Congress.

Of the Congressional Districts, we can only judge from partial returns. But we believe that upon the legal vote of the State every Congressional District has been carried by the Radicals. Judge NEWCOMB will have not less than four thousand majority; other returns render certain the election of VAN HORN in the Sixth, and of the Radical candidates in the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Districts. Whether the fraudulent votes cast in the Third and Ninth have rendered necessary a contest in these districts, we cannot yet judge.

NOVEMBER METEORS.

Letter from Prof. Newton, of Yale College, to Prof. Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

YALE COLLEGE, Nov. 3, 1866.

DEAR SIR: You request a brief statement of such facts respecting the probable return of the November meteors this year as are of general interest to serve as a reply to inquiries made upon the subject; also, for a statement of some of the points to which the attention of observers should be called.

The fact of a periodic return of the meteors seems shown by the following facts:

On the 13th of November, A. D. 1833, was a remarkable shower, ever to be remembered by those who witnessed it.

A similar display of less intensity was seen all over Europe on the morning of the 13th of November of the year previous. It was very generally spoken of in the newspapers of the day, and formed the subject of at least two extended articles in the scientific journals.

On the morning of Nov. 12, A. D. 1799, a shower very like that of the year 1833 was witnessed in various parts of America, and was particularly described by HUMBOLDT, who was then in South America.

He refers to a similar display in A. D. 1766, but the day of the year is not given.

An unusual number of shooting stars was noticed on the 9th of November, 1698.

The Chinese records state that several hundred shooting stars appeared on the night of the 6th of November, A. D. 1602. [This and the following dates are, for convenience, given in new styles.]

Both in China and in Europe large numbers of shooting stars were witnessed on the 3d of November, A. D. 1533.

On the morning of the 31st of October, A. D. 1366, a most remarkable shower was witnessed in Europe.

A similar great shower occurred on the morning of Oct. 26, A. D. 1202.

Falling stars are reported on the 23d of October, A. D. 1101.

The Chinese records speak of thousands of shooting stars on the 20th of October, A. D. 1002.

Both in Europe and in China large numbers of shooting stars were seen on the 19th of October, A. D. 934.

In China they were seen Oct. 21, A. D. 931.

But one of the most remarkable showers, as well as the first shower of this series of which we have any account, was on the morning of Oct. 18, A. D. 902.

These years, it will be noticed, show very distinctly a cycle of about the third of a century, while the day of the month has advanced quite steadily at a rate of about three days in a century. It should be added that this list is not made up of selections from a large mass of similar records. It includes all the known recurrences of this phenomenon between A. D. 902 and A. D. 1799 that have happened within ten days of the proper time of the year of this shower.

After A. D. 1833 the number of meteors seen on the morning of the 13th of November, though for a few years somewhat greater than we see on ordinary nights, were yet inconsiderable, and after five or six years no one could claim unusual numbers on that morning. For the last three or four years, however, there have been distinct indications of the return of the November meteors. This was particularly manifest last year, inasmuch as single observers, on the morning of the 13th of November, witnessed about seventy-five meteors per hour. A party of four persons at New-Haven counted 238 in an hour, and a party at Greenwich Observatory counted 250 in an hour. These numbers are probably five or six times as great as would be obtained on ordinary mornings. Nearly all the meteors, moreover, moved in paths diverging from the constellation Leo, which is a peculiarity of the November shooting stars.

We cannot predict with confidence a greater display this year. The thirty-three-year cycle ends in 1866, rather than 1865, and hence such a display may be looked for. But we must remember that for many returns of the period since A. D. 902 we have no account of a corresponding shower.

But for the experience of last year, the morning of Nov. 14 would be named as the time to look for the meteors. But their occurrence then on the 13th, and not on the 14th, makes it necessary to look for them on either morning this year.

They cannot be expected in great abundance until the constellation Leo is above the horizon, that is, until after 11 o'clock. In previous displays the maximum has usually been between 3 o'clock and dawn.

Previous displays have continued several hours, and have been visible over considerable regions. If the time of the shower falls this year between the mornings of the 13th and 14th, it may appear only to those on the other side of the earth. Thus, in 1832, the display was exclusively European, although we had clear skies, while in 1833 this Continent alone enjoyed the exhibition. So, in 1799, a grand display was witnessed in America, while in Europe a few meteors only attracted the notice of observers.

Shooting stars appear in the upper regions of the atmosphere. They rarely descend below a height of thirty miles, and probably do not appear at a greater height than one hundred and twenty-five miles. They move with great rapidity, having an average velocity of at least twenty-five miles a second, nearly or quite one hundred times the ordinary velocity of a cannon ball. In 1863 a considerable number of the November meteors were observed simultaneously at the Observatory and Coast Survey Office in Washington, and by Professor GUMMERE, Mr. MARSH, and others, at Haverford, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. From these observations the true heights of between seventy and eighty paths have been computed. The mean altitude at appearance was ninety-six miles, and at disappearance, sixty-one miles. These results seem to show that the November meteors are fifteen or twenty miles higher than those of August.

It is generally admitted that shooting stars are small bodies moving in orbits like planets or comets, which encounter the earth and are burned up, or are dissipated, in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Groups of such bodies moving together, in a common direction, produce the August and November exhibitions.

The true November meteors proceed in lines radiating from the constellation Leo, or more exactly from the sickle in Leo. This radiation is due to perspective—the paths being all parallel to each other.

The following suggestions and questions to be answered are to be directed to observers:

1. Count the number of shooting stars that are seen in each half hour of either night. If several persons count, have them look in different directions, and count aloud to prevent duplication. State the number of persons counting.

2. How many of the meteors seen move in paths which, if produced backward, would cut across the space bounded by the stars in the curve of the sickle in Leo; that is, by the stars Eta, Gamma, Zeta, Mu and Epsilon?

3. How many of them have trains?

4. How many of the trains are white? how many yellow? how many red? &c.

5. What differences are there between the November meteors and the ordinary shooting stars? Compare those which radiate from Leo with those which do not.

6. If the meteors are very numerous, count the numbers visible in a telescope in each hour. Direct the telescope to some point at a distance from the radiant—say to the North pole. Report the size of the object glass, diameter of field, magnifying power, direction of the telescope, &c.

7. If the meteors visible to the naked eye are too numerous to count, select two stars a few degrees apart, and count the numbers of paths that actually cut across the line joining those stars.

8. What is the average length of the visible paths?

9. What is the average duration of flight? or how many degrees do they move in a second?

10. Are the meteors which do not proceed from Leo referable to any other radiant; particularly, do they proceed from near the handle of the dipper?

11. When persistent trains float slowly away, what is the direction and velocity of the motion?

12. Extent of obscuration by haze may be measured by noting the smallest stars visible near Polaris.

13. Can anything peculiar be seen in the telescope during the daytime, particularly on the 13th?

14. It is very important (and yet not easy) to determine exactly the radiant. It is apparently a small area, and not a point. What are the limits of this area? Is it possible to determine in which direction is its greater diameter?

15. Whenever any meteor has any peculiarity, such as peculiar brilliancy or color, or persistent train, and by which it can be identified, note carefully its apparent path among the stars. This may be done by drawing its path upon the charts published by the Connecticut Academy and the Smithsonian Institution, or the stars near which, or to which, or from which, it is moving may be noted, together with the distance from those stars. Meteors leaving persistent trains are best adapted to these observations. When such a star is so observed at two stations, its altitude can be determined. The exact time (hour, minute and second,) of the appearance of such meteor is very important as a means of identification.

16. Keep note of the observations made. Recollections are of little value. Do not try to do too much. Do a little well. And finally, send the results of observations to the Smithsonian Institution, or to the Connecticut Academy, for collation and preservation.

YALE COLLEGE, Nov. 3, 1866.

The Hartford *Press* of Thursday has the following article on the same subject:

There are three separate times in the year when shooting stars are visible. The first is about the 19th and 20th of April, when with greater or less regularity the display occurs. It is less marked at this season than at the other two, though several flights of great briliancy are recorded on this date, as in A. D. 582, 1094, 1122 and 1803. The second shower occurs on the 9th and 10th of August, and returns with greater regularity. Not a year passes without the flight of several hundred meteors on each of these nights. The third shower is on the 12th, 13th or 14th of November, and also returns regularly. But this shower has this peculiarity, that about three times in a century, the display is increased ten-fold by the number and brilliancy of the flights of stars. Thus in 1833 occurred the last great shower. Previous to that, in 1799 and 1766 there were likewise brilliant displays. Considerable attention had been given to the subject before, but by the shower of 1833 the attention of astronomers was turned especially toward the November shower, and careful observation on the stars were made. By these observations and the investigations accompanying them, not only were many facts determined with reference to these falling bodies, but many accounts of showers in old times were unearthed.

In the writings of some old historian of China it is stated that, "In the fiftieth year of the reign of the Emperor KIA or LI KOUE, *i. e.* the year 2768 B. C., the Chinese saw stars falling." Again in the reign of the Emperor LEWANG, B. B. 783, "the stars disappeared and meteors fell like rain."

Numerous other allusions are made by ancient writers to meteoric showers, both of the April and August as well as the November periods. In the year 532, A. D., there seems to have been a great display of these celestial fireworks, similar to that which occurred in 1833. Of this shower an old writer in Greek says: "In this same year there happened a great chasing of stars from evening till morning, so that every one was amazed and cried out, 'The stars are falling, we never knew anything like it.'" Another writer says of the same shower: "In the same year there was a great running of stars, so that all exclaimed, 'See, the stars are falling, we don't know what is to happen.'"

From this time onward not a century passed without some noticeable displays, which were witnessed by cotemporaneous writers. Of those which belong unmistakeably to the great tri-cennial November shower are those of A. D. 899, 934, 1169, 1399, 1799 and 1033, all of which seem to have been particularly brilliant.

With reference to the next probable return of the November shower the late Mr. E. C. HERRICK, librarian and treasurer of Yale College, whose investigations on the subject proved most thorough and valuable, said in 1840: "If the foregoing catalogue comprised all the star showers that ever occurred, it would be easy to determine the cycle of the shower of any particular date. In the present state of our knowledge it may be inferred that the cycle of the November shower is about thirty years. There is of course some ground for expecting about the year 1867 a recurrence of the splendid displays of November 13, 1832 and 1833." But those who have followed out the investigations commenced by Mr. HERRICK are inclined to predict its return this year instead of the next.

At the shower in 1833 it was computed by ARAGO that not less than 240,000 meteors were visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th. The display was visible all over the United States, a part of Mexico and the West Indies, and for several hours stars, large and small, seemed flying through the air, thick as snow-flakes, darting in every direction, and leaving luminous trains behind him.

From observations taken at the time by Mr. HERRICK and Prof. OLMSTED, and from data furnished them before, they reached the conclusion that these stars had a starting point about 2,238 miles from the earth's surface; that they descended toward it in nearly a straight line, and that they entered the atmosphere of the earth while moving at a velocity of about four miles per second. These bodies are ignited by contact with the air. We only see them while they are within the atmosphere of the earth and while they are burning.

For some years past, observations have been taken from time to time on the August and November showers, by Professors NEWTON and TWINING, of Yale College, sometimes in conjunction with some of the Professors at Harvard College, with the officers at the Naval Observatory at Washington, and with parties stationed at Hartford and New-York City. The mode of taking observations for calculating the height and velocity of the stars is as follows: A party takes position at New-Haven and one at Hartford, for instance, the two being in immediate communication with each other by means of the telegraph. Each party is provided with chronometers for taking the time of any observation, and with charts of the heavens for marking the course of any particular star. They are also trained in measuring time, so that they can estimate time accurately to the tenth part of a second. When a large shooting star is seen in one place, the party at the other end of the line is immediately signaled. The exact second at which the star is seen, the exact length of time of its flight, and its apparent course among the constellations are all carefully recorded.

From the interchange of signals and the comparison of the particulars given, it can be told when both parties made an observation on the same star, provided the flights are not too frequent. The distance from New-Haven to Hartford being then known, and the angle at which the star was seen in each place being measured, from these data the other particulars required can be obtained. Of course, if flights were constantly occurring at the rate of several a second, this could not readily be done, but where there is not more than one a minute, it works satisfactorily.

From measurements of this kind taken three years ago, it was ascertained that two of the stars observed came within fifty or sixty miles of Hartford, and that at the time they were going at velocities respectively of eighteen and twenty-eight miles a second, facts which might have alarmed some of the good people of the city if they had been aware of them at the time.

The stars of the November shower are seen chiefly in that part of the heavens about the constellation Leo, in which is the part commonly called the Sickle. If the display come according to expectation next week, it will be one which nobody would willingly miss, and one which will repay a few hours of watching and wakefulness even on a November's night.

A writer in the Galveston (Texas) *News*, Mr. C. G. FORSHEY, thus explains the doubt relative to the precise year in which the display may confidently be looked for:

"Its anniversary recurs on the night of Nov. 12-13, but whether in 1866 or 1867 admits of some discussion. The expectation of its return is based upon the fact of its having been seen in 1799 by HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, then traveling in Cumana, South America. Then in 1831, 1832 and 1833 it was seen, in some degree of brilliancy, the former two years, and in 1833 in wonderful brilliancy. If we take this date, the period was thirty-four years, and the greatest display will not recur till 1866. However, those who would not miss a natural phenomenon, so extraordinary and rare in its recurrence, so stupendous in its grandeur, will not grudge half a night of slumber in observation for the two years, both of which may be expected to repay observation."

The same writer gives the following in relation to the display of 1833, at which time he was at West Point:

In 1833 it was observed in all parts of the world; but the most brilliant exhibition was in the western continent. The point in the heavens from which they appeared to radiate was in Constellation Leo, near the star called Gamma, or the third in magnitude in that constellation. The display commenced about midnight on the eastern coast of the United States, and continued till daylight, even to the Pacific Ocean.

The writer is indebted to the difficulties of solving the Binomial Theorem, in Algebra, for a most complete view of this spectacle. As a cadet at West Point, I was up and at my duties long before dawn, when the flashes of light through my window attracted me. Upon looking out, the grandest spectacle of a lifetime broke upon me. The whole heavens were filled with falling and flashing stars. The apparent point of radiation was near enough the zenith to give the movements the appearance of falling stars. I had just read in HUMBOLDT'S travels in Cumana, South America, his account of a similar display, and thus was saved the alarm that was almost universally felt by spectators.

I soon had the whole corps of Cadets and Professors out on the plain, uttering exclamations of awe and wonder.

The profound Professor COURTNEY, who taught us philosophy and astronomy, was up and gazing, when I reached his quarters. My appeal to him for solution was answered by the reply, 'I know nothing more than you or a child, Mr. F., of this wonderful phenomenon.'

At reveille, when the stars had disappeared from the sky, the meteors were still flashing.

One observation I then made is worth remembering. None of the meteors reached the surface of the earth, nor came between the eye and the neighboring mountains. They seemed all to be dissipated in the atmosphere before reaching the ground. Several burst into fragments, but no reports were heard. I saw the great one that attracted so much attention burst nearly over me, to the eastward. I listened for the report, but heard none. Prof. TWINING computed its elevation at some forty miles, I believe, which would be near the upper limit of the atmosphere."

More Fossiliferous Discoveries at Cohoes.

From the Troy Times, Nov. 10.

We have heretofore recorded the discovery of the immense jawbone found in the peat-bed at Cohoes, and also other fossils which have been discovered. Within a few days past additional bones belonging to the same animal have been brought to light, which, with the exception of parts of the bones of the fore legs of the animal, render the skeleton almost complete, and opens a new and marvelous wonder to the scientific and scholastic world. It will be remembered that the excavation in which the jawbone was found had been arched over to form the foundation for a section of the walls of the new mill. But, fortunately, an excavation had been continued in the immediate vicinity to find substantial bottom upon which to rest certain columns required for the mill. It was in the course of this excavation, and at a distance of eighty-five feet below the surface, that the new discoveries were brought to light. They consist of the two tusks of the animal, the backbone, the upper jaw and cranium, a number of the ribs, the hip bone, shoulder blades and bones of the rear limbs. The two tusks are nearly six feet long, and about ten inches in diameter. One of them had been so long in the earth that upon being exposed to the light it fell to pieces like clay, which substance in texture it very closely resembles. The ribs, of which there were fourteen found, are about four feet long, the largest being four feet nine inches. The upper jawbone is four feet nine inches long from the extremity of the mouth to the cranium, and across the forehead measures about three feet. So heavy is it that it was with difficulty four laborers could move the mass. The sockets in which originally were located the eyes of the monster are almost large enough to admit the head of a man. The hip bone is five feet long, and weighs one hundred pounds; the shoulder blades measure two feet nine inches, and weigh about fifty pounds each. The bone of the leg at the knee joint measures thirteen inches in diameter. The vertebræ of the backbone are eight inches in diameter. The other fragments found are in harmonious proportion to those already mentioned. Prof. MARSH, of Yale College, has been spending most of the week in inspecting the fossils, and pronounces them as part of some animal to which the jaw bone heretofore discovered belonged. These additional discoveries open still wider the field for scientific research at Cohoes. Prof. MARSH is quite anxious to be allowed to take the fossils to Yale College with him, but we trust they will not be allowed to leave the State. The discoveries are wonderful in the highest degree, and their value cannot be over-estimated in illustrating the geological history of New-York. Let them at least go no further off than to be deposited in the State Geological rooms.

Tender of Hospitalities by the City of Nashville to Maj.-Gen. Thomas and Staff.

The Nashville *Union and American* publishes the following correspondence:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 3, 1866.

Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Commanding Department of Tennessee:

DEAR SIR: Perceiving from your General Order No. 42, this day published, that your headquarters will, in a few days, be transferred from this city, I deem it courteous and proper to manifest to you, and the staff of officers by which you are surrounded, an appreciation of your just and impartial administration of the difficult and responsible position you have held in this community, and of your uniform and considerate efforts to aid the civil authorities of this city in the performance of their duties; and also to express personally to you and them the estimation in which you are held as officers and gentlemen, and our regret at your departure. Will you be so kind, therefore, as to indicate, on the receipt of this note, at what hour on Monday next it will suit your convenience to meet myself and a company of citizens to partake of a dinner at the St. Cloud Hotel.

Respectfully yours, &c., &c.,
W. MATT. BROWN, Mayor, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Nov. 4, 1866.

Hon. W. Matt. Brown, Mayor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by Major-Gen. THOMAS to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst. He desires me to express for himself and the officers of his staff, his appreciation of the kind manner in which you refer to his administration while on duty in this city, and, at the same time, assure you it has been his effort to conciliate and do his duty to all parties. His departure by the 2 o'clock train tomorrow, and the necessary resumption of his duties at Louisville on the following day, will prevent his acceptence of your kind invitation to dinner.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. P. WILLARD,
Major and A. D. C.

INDIANA.

State Convention of Colored People—Resolutions Adopted.

At the State Convention of the colored people of Indiana, on the 7th inst., the following resolutions were reported by the Committee, and adopted *seriatim:*

1. That we most positively condemn the policy of the Administration.

2. That we tender our thanks to the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana for the able and just decision recently rendered in regard to citizenship, in the case of Smith *vs.* Moody, but that we will not rest contented until equal political rights are conferred upon us.

3. That we tender our gratitude and thanks to the Union soldiers of the United States for the heroic bravery they have exhibited, and the great sacrifices they have made for the maintenance of the Government and the liberation of our race.

4. That we are determined, by industry education, perseverance and morality, to vindicate our claim for equal political rights with our white fellow-citizens of Indiana.

5. That we recognize a wide distinction between political equality and social equality; we regard political equality as a right and social equality as a privilege, and we denounce the attempts of certain political leaders to identify them with each other, and thus prejudice and mislead the people.

6. That, inasmuch as the colored citizens of the State of Indiana are deprived of the benefit of the public school-fund, and are tax payers, though not for school purposes, we petition the Legislature to tax us the same as other citizens for that purpose, that we may educate our children the same with others.

7. That as our fathers, brothers and sons, fought to maintain the Constitution of the United States, in common with other citizens, it is justice to us, and an honor as well as an obligation to the State, to grant us the great privilege of educating ourselves.

8. That loving this, our native land, with all the ardor and devotion of tried patrons, and proud of the high position our land occupies among the nations of the earth, we do hereby most solemnly agree that we demand that all disabling laws, words and causes, which mark distinction between men on account of race or color, be stricken out of our statute books, and we pledge our property, our lives, and our sacred honor to the maintenance and perpetuity of the free institutions of the country when this is done.

The Decision of the Supreme Court Declaring the Black Laws Unconstitutional.

The opinion of Chief-Justice GREGORY of the Supreme Court of Indiana, declaring that the "black" article in the Constitution of that State and the laws passed in accordance with it, were in conflict with the National Constitution, and consequently without effect, was concurred in by all the Judges of the Court. The circumstances of the case which brought up the question for decision were as follows:

The Constitution of Indiana provides that no negro or mulatto shall enter or settle in the State; that contracts made with such persons, if in the State illegally, shall be void; and that any citizen of Indiana who shall employ a negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in a sum not less than $10 nor more than $500. In June, 1852, the Legislature passed an act to enforce this provision of the Constitution. The act declared all contrats made with negroes or mulattoes who had come into the State subsequent to Nov. 1, 1851, null and void; and also provided that any person who should employ any negro or mulatto, who had come into the State after that date, should be fined from $10 to $500, while any negro or mulatto who had or should enter the State should be fined to a like amount.

In the present case a colored man named SMITH sued two white men to enforce payment upon a promissory note. SMITH was born free, is a native of Ohio, and resided in that State until he removed to Indiana, which he did subsequent to Nov. 1, 1851. On the case being brought into the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, the defendants pleaded that SMITH was illegally in the State at the time the note was given, and that consequently the contract was void. Final judgment was rendered against the plaintiff, and he appealed to the Supreme Court.

The points of the Chief-Justice's opinton are as follows: The National Constitution guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. This clause, in Judge GREGORY'S opinion, conferred upon the citizens of any State a sort of general citizenship, which included a right to become a citizen of any other State, and carried with it a right to protection by the Government, the enjoyment of life and liberty, and the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, in any State he might choose. But the constitution and the law of Indiana deprived all persons of African descent of these rights, privileges and immunities. If such persons, however, are citizens of the United States, this legislation is void. Numerous citations from legal authorities were given to prove them to be citizens of the United States, and the facts that passports are given them and that Congress has declared them to be citizens, were adduced. The decision of Chief-Justice TANEY in the Dred Scott case, although never formally overruled, is now disregarded by every department of the Government, while the Supreme Court, in the face of its own decision, admits to its bar as attorneys and counsellors-at-law, persons of African descent.

The objection that the concession of general citizenship to persons of African descent, would carry with it the right to vote and to hold national and State offices, was declared to rest upon a false assumption. Women are citizens without the right to vote or hold office; a naturalized citizen cannot become President, nor can he become a Senator or Representative until after the elapse of seven years from the time of his naturalization. Yet as soon as naturalized he is a citizen. These facts show that there are degrees of this right of citizenship, some of which are granted by the National Constitution, while others are not mentioned.

The judgment of the lower Court was accordingly reversed.

GEORGIA.

The Seventh Congressional District—Position of one of the Candidates.

Hon. JAMES M. CALHOUN some time since announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Georgia, and in a published letter defined his position. In reply to certain questions propounded to him by a correspondent in the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, he has written another letter more fully stating his views. He states that he desired the success of the Confederate cause and the establishment of Southern independence, and adds: "I was very much opposed to secession and a disruption of the Union at the time and under all the circumstances when the South seceded. I did not think the causes then existing sufficient to justify a dissolution of the Union, and thought that the South ought to exercise patience and forbearance, and to trust the ballot-box and the power of reason and justice for a redress of our grievances, and had strong faith that they would prove sufficient. I thought secession was war, and so said and argued on all suitable occasions. But Georgia and the South did secede. This being so, I felt bound by the act of the State, and felt it to be my duty to go with the people of the South, and endeavor to maintain Southern independence, as the next best thing which could be done, although I had so conscientiously differed with them in opinion. And thousands upon thousands of Union men, when the ties of union were broken, when they could no longer defend the Union without placing themselves in opposition to 'their own, their native land,' as volunteers severed all the tender ties of home, abandoned all their interests, placed themselves in the dense columns and lengthened lines of the Confederates. Having aided the South, it became necessary for me to apply to the President for a special pardon, which I did, and which he had the goodness to grant, and which makes my answer in the negative very natural to the second question, which is: 'If elected to Congress, can he take the test oath?'"

In relation to the Constitutional Amendment he says: "I am opposed to the amendment, and if I had the sole power in the premises, would not adopt it; and yet, under some circumstances, it might become necessary to do so, which I need not anticipate. It will become a very grave question before the General Assembly now in session, and if that body, in its wisdom, in trying to do the best for the State, should adopt it, I would no longer oppose it, but would endeavor to give effect to their decision, if elected to Congress. In reviewing my history from the day the question of secession was agitated to the present, I find nothing in it to regret or condemn, although I may have been in error, in some instances, in the judgment of others, and even in fact. At all times, and in every emergency, I did what my conscience dictated was right, and if I had the same trying ordeals to pass through again, I do not know that I could pursue a line of conduct more satisfactory to myself."

More Discoveries of the Sir John Franklin Expedition.

The Captain and part of the crew of the bark *Antelope*, of New-Bedford, which was lost at Niantelik Island on the 6th of October last, recently arrived at St. Johns, in steamers from Cumberland Inlet. The St. Johns *Commercial Journal* says:

"The officers of the *Antelope* bring interesting information of the discoveries made by Mr. F. C. HALL respecting the Franklin expedition. Mr. HALL has in his possession a gold watch, some silver spoons and other relics supposed to have belonged to the Franklin party. He also learned that the remains of some of FRANKLIN'S men were lying under a boat in Committee Bay, where they had been placed by the natives after death. The natives would not permit Mr. HALL to go on and examine them, but as several vessels will winter in Repulse Bay it is believed Mr. HALL will secure assistance and push his way to where the remains are situated."

The New-Orleans Riot—Secretary Stanton and the President.

The following appears in the Washington *National Republican* of Friday morning:

Two days before the terrible Convention riot occurred in New-Orleans, Gen. BAIRD sent the following important dispatch to Secretary STANTON:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 28, 1866.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A Convention has been called with the sanction of Gov. WELLS to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

(Signed,) A. BAIRD, Brevet Maj.-Gen.

The official memorandum on the dispatch is as follows:

"OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT.
The following telegram received at 10:20 P. M., July 28, 1866."

Gen. BAIRD not only complains officially that he awaited, but never received a reply to this important dispatch, but there is no evidence in the budget of official dispatches, published in the *Republican* by authority of the Government some time since, that Secretary STANTON ever answered the above highly important dispatch himself, and it is a positive fact that he never sent it to the President until weeks after the riot.

Had the President seen the above dispatch of Gen. BAIRD, the riot in New-Orleans would never have occurred. Why Secretary STANTON neither answered the dispatch himself nor informed the President of its existence, remains unexplained to any one.

Notwithstanding this apparent great culpability on the part of Mr. STANTON, no reasonable person can withhold censure from Gen. BAIRD for allowing riot and bloodshed and murder to be committed in the streets of New-Orleans on the 13th day of July, 1866. He could have prevented all disturbance if he had simply sent one of his staff officers wearing the Federal sash and sword, not only to "have warned the parties," but all parties—Conventionists and those who followed the Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities—that he would not allow any unlawful proceedings whatever upon either side to take place. If the so-called "Convention" had completed its mockery in peace, no harm whatever could have come of it. It was not an occasion for riot and bloodshed, and nothing of the kind would have occurred if either Secretary STANTON had faithfully performed his duty here two days before the riot, or Gen. BAIRD had performed his in New-Orleans on the day that it occurred. The public await anxiously an explanation from Secretary STANTON why he neither answered Gen. BAIRD'S dispatch nor allowed the President the opportunity to do so.

President Johnson to Gov. Throckmorton.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* publishes the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1866.

To Gov. J. W. Throckmorton, Austin, Texas:

Your telegram of the 29th instant just received. I have nothing to suggest further than urging upon the Legisture to make all laws involving civil rights as complete as possible, so as to extend equal and exact justice to all persons, without regard to color, if it has not been done. We should not despair of the Republic. My faith is strong, my confidence undiminished in the wisdom, prudence, virtue, intelligence and magnanimity of the great mass of the people; and that their ultimate decision will be—uninfluenced by passion and prejudice engendered by the recent civil war—for the complete restoration of the Union by the admission of loyal Senators and Representatives from all the States to the respective Houses of the Congress of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Vermont's War Record—Number of Men Furnished—Completeness of the Report.

The report of Adj't.-Gen. P. T. WASHBURN to the Vermont Legislature, of the operations of his department during the past year, comprises a volume of nearly 400 pages. It closes the statistical record of the military history of the State, and the Burlington *Times* claims that, with the volumes for 1864 and 1865, it furnishes a more nearly full and perfect record than has been or can be given by any other State. Of the work which has been done the Adjutant-General says:

During the war, a mass of records, files, and returns have accumulated in this office, all containing information of value to the State and to individual officers and soldiers in service from the State, as well as to every town which has furnished its quota of troops, but almost valueless, unless properly arranged, consolidated and indexed. While the war was in progress, and unceasing labor was required to furnish the quota of the State under the frequent calls for men, this work could only be done to the extent which was necessary for the immediate purposes of this and the other departments of the State. During the present year all these sources of information, including the rosters of volunteers enlisted during the war, the regimental and hospital returns, the records of burials at the several rebel prisons, the muster-in rolls, bi-monthly muster and pay rolls and the muster-out rolls, the enlistment contracts and records of town credits have been carefully examined, compared and verified; all material facts, not before noted, or varying from previous reports have been entered upon the rosters, and the whole transcribed upon new rosters in such extended form as to show, at a glance, the entire military record of each officer and man, so far as it is material and is known. I have prepared, and publish herewith, a complete roster of all the commissioned officers who have served in Vermont organizations during the war.

I am enabled also to present, as the result of the completion of the records in this office, a final statement, carefully prepared and believed to be accurate, showing by companies, regiments, and in the aggregate, the number of original members of each organization from this State, the additions to each by promotion or transfer from other organizations and by recruits, the loss sustained by each by promotion or transfer to other organizations or to the Army of the United States, by death in action, from wounds, from disease or otherwise, by discharge for resignation, for wounds, for disease or otherwise, and by desertion, and the number in each organization finally mustered out of the service of the United States.

It will be observed that of the 28,967 officers and men who have served in Vermont organizations, all are finally accounted for with the exception of 75.

To the final statement of Vermont organizations, I have also annexed a statement of the number of reenlistments in the State for the United States army and navy, and the number of drafted men who paid commutation,—showing that the whole number of troops furnished by the State during the war is 34,238, being an excess over the aggregate quotas under all calls of 509 men.

The number credited to the State by the War Department is 35,242,—exceeding the number shown by the records in this office by 1,004,—and giving the State a credit, over the aggregate quotas under all calls, of 1,513 men.

The discrepancy may be and probably is to be accounted for, to a considerable extent, by enlistments in organizations of other States to the credit of this State, which appeared upon the muster-in rolls of those organizations and were not reported to the State.

I have also prepared, and annex in Appendix D, a list of the engagements, with the date of each, in which each regiment, battery and detached company from this State participated and bore honorable part during the war. It shows that Vermont troops participated in the first and last battles of the war, and presents a record, of which the officers and men of the several organizations are entitled to be proud.

Mr. Stephens and the Amendment.

From the Macon Journal.

We have the best authority—no less than Mr. STEPHENS himself—for saying that the statement of the NEW-YORK TIMES' correspondent that he and Judge STEPHENS favored the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of Georgia, is entirely false as regards both the gentlemen named. Ex-Vice-President STEPHENS expresses the hope that the Legislature will immediately respond to the recommendation of Gov. JENKINS, and give the amendment a prompt and unanimous rejection.

Political Items.

Late on Thursday afternoon, some person posted in different parts of Boston handbills signed "By order of the Committee of Arrangements," which stated that at 8 o'clock in the evening a procession, with a cornet band, would be formed on State-street, under the auspices of Major LEWIS GAUL, and would proceed to the residences of "Brothers MITCHELL and WALKER," to congratulate them on their election to the Legislature, and that afterward a collation would be eaten in Faneuil Hall, and addresses delivered by Hon. HENRY WILSON, Gen. BANKS, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER and others. An invitation was also extended to all white persons sympathizing in the movement to join in the procession. Scenting the "free lunch" afar off, many collected at the head of State-street and waited for about a half hour, until they fully realized that the affair was beginning to look very much like a sell, and then gradually dispersed without satisfying their curiosity, sympathy or stomachs.

The Washington *National Republican* of Saturday says: "Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, newly elected to Congress from the Ninth District in New-York, is in the city. In a long conversation with a distinguished gentleman, who is a Radical, last evening, Mr. WOOD stated in substance that he was pledged to no political party, and that he was in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution."

Returns from Chittenden and Franklin Counties, complete, and from nineteen of the remaining towns in the Vermont Third District, foot up as follows: For SMITH, (Rep.,) 4,205; BRIGHAM, (Dem.,) 2,135; ALDIS, (Ind. Rep.,) 2,451. SMITH'S plurality 1,844. Two votes were cast for BAXTER in Westford; one for HOYT in Glover, and one in Brighton—six scattering in all.

Gov. CUMMINGS, of Colorado, has removed the Executive Department of the Government from Denver to Golden City.

FIRES.

In Clinton Street.

Last evening a fire broke out in the cabinet shop of SKAVETZ & FENDT, on the third floor of No. 58 Clinton-street. The damage done will not exceed $100; the loss not being covered by insurance. Mr. DUFFY had a window-shade factory on the second floor. Damage to stock (insured) $150. The second-hand furniture store was located on the first floor; damage by water, $150; stock insured for $500. R. FLEISHMANN keeps a cabinet shop on the third floor of No. 62, and loses $100 by damage to stock by water; stock insured for $500. The building, which is owned by WM. TILDEN, is damaged to the extent of $200.

In Laight-street.

At 11:15 last evening, some hay on board a barge at the foot of Laight-street was accidentally ignited. The flames were promptly extinguished. Probable loss of owners of hay and of premises, $200.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW HOSE.—A hose that will not burst under ordinary pressure has been a desideratum. Yesterday Messrs. BENEDICT and TORREY exhibited at the wharf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company a hose that bore a pressure of 320 pounds to the square inch without bursting or even "sweating." The hose consists of the inner tube of gutta-purcha, next to which is a coating of air-proof rubber. Surrounding there are three thicknesses of heavy cotton duck, coated with the best rubber. The gutta-percha alone is said to possess as much power of resistance as a copper tube of the same thickness. Steam, water, oils and alkalies may be passed through the tube without the material of which the tube is composed being injured. Yesterday the hose was attached to a steam pump, and under a pressure of 270 pounds to the square inch, a stream was thrown to a distance of 336 feet, through a 1¼-inch nozzle. In fact, the greatest pressure that could be brought to bear failed to burst the hose, or even to make it "sweat." The experiments were witnessed by a number of practical men, who appeared to be of the opinion that the hose was superior to anything of the kind that has yet been brought to the notice of the public.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.—The first promenade concert of the season took place last evening at the armory of this favorite corps. It was a fine inaugural performance, and gave promise of the great attractiveness of future concerts. The music, which comprised operatic gems and selections from the *repertoire* of the ball-room, was discoursed by Grafulla's Band, whose excellence justifies the reputation it enjoys; and the spirited melodies of the Italian composers, the dreamy waltzes of WEBER, and the maddening galops of STRAUSS were never given with more scrupulous care, and better effect. The success of last evening's gathering augurs well for the bestowal of liberal patronage on the other *soirées* of the series. The concerts will be given on every other Saturday night, the next taking place on the 24th inst.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—WM. SIMPSON, a druggist by occupation, lately dwelling at No. 272 Eighth-avenue, died toward 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the effects of a potion, swallowed while the unfortunate man was laboring under a fit of despondency. For some months past the deceased man had been drinking to excess, but had checked himself since Sunday last, and from that day had been greatly depressed. His wife expresses the belief that SIMPSON swallowed laudanum, but a *post-mortem* examination of the body will be made to-day, when the true facts of the case will doubtless come to light.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Yesterday morning Mr. P. S. WILLARD, leading salesman for Messrs. TODD & RAFFERTY, engineers and machinists, at No. 4 Dey-street, was crushed to death by the fall of a large piece of machinery—a drilling machine—which he was assisting to move. The body of deceased when taken up presented a fearful spectacle. Mr. WILLARD was 35 years of age, and resided at No. 945 Second-avenue. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was duly rendered.

FATAL RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon Mrs. BRIDGET GOWALL, of No. 474 Canal-street, left her son, JOHN LEWIS GOWALL, aged 7 years, in her room. A few hours after she returned, and found the child gone. Search was made, and the boy found at the Station-house, he having been accidentally run over by a truck in West-street, near Beach. Death subsequently ensued. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday, when the Jury found a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the driver, DANIEL KENEL, from all blame.

CAR ACCIDENT.—Toward 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a lad named PATRICK DOLAN, while attempting to jump on the front platform of a Third-avenue car, passing up the Bowery, fell under the front wheel of the vehicle. The wheel passed over one of his legs and severed a portion of the limb from his body. The Seventeenth Precinct Police removed DOLAN to Bellevue Hospital and arrested the driver of the car, who will be held to await the result of the sufferer's injuries.

FATAL FALL.—HENRY SAUR, while driving a truck on Thursday afternoon through Tenth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, was hurled from his seat by one of the wheels slipping off, and falling on his head fractured his skull. He was removed to the Jews' Hospital where death ensued. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased resided at Bushwick, L. I., was a native of England, 26 years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An unknown woman was run over on Thursday, at the intersection of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, by a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad. The name of deceased has since been ascertained to be ISABELLA MCWILLIAMS. She was 54 years of age, and a native of Ireland. Coroner GAMBLE has postponed the examination until Saturday next, owing to the absence of witnesses.

PERSONAL.—Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, of St Mark's Church-in-the-Bowery, is suffering from a severe contusion of the leg, received by the fall of a platform at the recent presentation of medals to the veterans of Brooklyn. No serious results are apprehended, however.....JULIUS WADSWORTH, Esq., has recently been elected President of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, in place of JOHN RILEY, Esq., resigned.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW MASONIC HALL.—A special meeting of the Masonic Hall Association, of Jersey City, was held last evening, at the Hiram Lodge rooms, corner of Washington and Mercer streets. The reports of the Building and Finance Committees were received, but as several of the committees appointed to collect funds were not in a position to report at present, the meeting was adjourned. The lots for the building have been already purchased at a cost of nearly $9,000, and rents enough have been offered for stores, which are intended to be in the basement of the proposed building, and which will pay 10 per cent. to the stockholders. Still the work appears to hang fire in consequence of the apathy evinced by some parties, and the wishes of others who would have it in a different locality. It is contemplated to hold another meeting in a few days, at which final action will be taken as to whether the ground will be sold, or the hall built.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named PATRICK EGAN, while working on the Morris Canal dock, Jersey City, on Friday, was struck on the head by a crane used for hoisting coal. His skull was fractured, his right arm broken and his body severely contused. He was conveyed to his home in Hudson-avenue, Bergen, where his wounds were attended to, but he died during the night. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

A KEROSENE FIRE.—About midnight of Friday a man named THOMAS DUNN, who keeps a small grocery in Coles-street, near South Second, Jersey City, tried the dangerous experiment of letting fall a kerosene lamp on a barrel of kerosene oil. The lamp broke and set fire to the barrel, and the contents of the store were entirely destroyed. Damage about $500. Insured for the full amount in the Hudson County Mutual, of Jersey City.

Constitutional Consumption.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and, in consequence, are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises the most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

Home Again.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all cutaneous diseases of the head. Loss of hair and premature grayness; moles, wens and warts, permanently cured; moth, freckles, pimples, comedones, (called black worms,) and all brown discolorations removed from the face. No charge for consultation.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition through the week choice articles (sporting) and samples of the Jockey Club note paper. N. B. Retailing at wholesale prices.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

DIED.

EWEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Nov. 13, MARY TAYLOR, wife of W. Ogilvie Ewen, in the 39th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M. The friends of the family and the theatrical profession are respectfully invited to attend her funeral.

EAGLE.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, Little MINNIE, the beloved and only daughter of Alex. and Ellen D. Eagle, aged 2 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 66 High-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Belfast (Irish) papers please copy.

FRASER.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 10, at her residence, in Brooklyn, L. I., Mrs. SARAH SWAIN FRASER, widow of John Fraser, in the 73d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOSS.—On Friday, Nov. 9, ANN MOSS, in the 85th year of her age.

Her remains will be buried from the residence of her son, William P. Moss, Greenoak-st., Astoria, L. I., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Ferry foot of 92d-st., East River. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

MOORE.—On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JOHN JAMES MOORE, in the 31st year of his age, one of the employes in the *Times* Press-room for many years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of his brothers-in-law, Maurice L. Moriarty, Capt. M. Maguire and Owen Ellis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 67 Nassau-st. Members of Tecumseh Lodge No. 487, F. & A. M., are also respectfully invited to attend. Empire Chapter are also invited to attend.

MOORE.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, EMILIE FISKE, infant daughter of Edward P. and Emilie S. Moore, aged 5 months and 9 days.

Funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 322 West 32d-st.

ROSS.—After a brief illness, A. BLANCHE ROSS, wife of D. R. Ross, daughter of the late Milan Ross, of Rahway, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Monday morning, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Madison-av.

REYNOLDS.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 9, MARY E., widow of the late Caleb Reynolds, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence on Monday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to which her friends and those of her son, S. W. Reynolds, are invited. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, ARTHUR ELLIOTT, eldest son of George Moore and Annie M. Smith, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 182 West 48th-st., on Monda at 1½ P. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORIENTAL BATHS.

NOS. 6 AND 8 4TH-AV.

Recent enlargements enable us to reduce our plain VAPOR BATHS to 50 cents for thirty days only.

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Buy of none who do not refund the money in every case of failure. For internal and external use, no failure for eight years in Piles and Humors.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, nervous debility and rheumatism. For these, nature's remedials, from plants, are positive cures. Circular, one stamp. Advice gratis. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

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A CONCISE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, from the Autumn of 1861 to the Close of the Rebellion, April 9, 1865.

By Surgeon GEORGE T. STEVENS.

This is the most beautiful and interesting work which has been written as an army record. It is not only a history of the Old Sixth Corps, but it gives a complete narrative of all the events in the Grand Army of the Potomac, its campaigns, its battles, the scenes in the camps and in the hospitals, in the bivouac and on the march; abounding in beautiful incidents, profusely and elegantly illustrated.

No work has ever been published which so perfectly reflects the every day life of the soldier, while at the same time it gives a complete record of all the great movements of the army.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RIGHT REV. JOHN JOHNS, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETings.—Seats free. At 3 P. M., discussion on the *Inspiration of the Bible.* At 8 P. M. a gentleman from London, England, will lecture on *The Divinity of Christ.*

SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL PREACH on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av.

BISHOP THOMSON WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING in the Seventh-street M. E. Church at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. H. TWOMBLY, of Charlestown, Mass., in the evening at 7 o'clock.

ST. BARNABAS' CHAPEL, NO. 306 MULberry-st.—Rev. S. H. HILLIARD, Chaplain, will preach at 10½ A.M. and Rev. F. C. EWER, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Public services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. C. SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF RESURRECTION, 35TH-ST., near 6th-av.—EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMERTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Nov. 11, 1866. A Circle at 10½ A. M.; Conference at 3 P. M., and a Lecture at 7½ P. M. by Mrs. GADE.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, THIRTYfifth-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Services SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL preach at Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, 11th inst. Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, as follows, viz.:

1ST WARD—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5TH WARD—No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
6TH WARD—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
10TH WARD—No. 139 Canal-st., 7½ P. M.
11TH WARD—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
11TH WARD—No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
13TH WARD—No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ P. M.
14TH WARD—No. 191 Elm-st., 2 P. M.
15TH WARD—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
16TH WARD—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
17TH WARD—No. 147 5th-st., 10½ A. M.
19TH WARD—Lexington-av., cor. East 46th-st., 3½ P.M.
20TH WARD—No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

JOHN-ST. ANNIVERSARY.—THE HUNdredth Anniversary services of the old John-st. M. E. Church, in this City, will be held on SUNDAY NEXT, Nov. 11. Love-feast at 9 A. M.; sermon by Bishop JANES at 10 A. M.; reunion services at 2 P. M., with addresses from some of the bishops and other distinguished clergymen and former pastors. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of New-Orleans, will preach. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all former pastors and members, as also to the friends of the church generally, to be present and participate in the services throughout the entire day.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH having removed from Broome-st., will meet for worship at Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY. The Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.; will deliver the first of a series of discourses on *The Gospel as Illustrated by Bunyan's Pilgrims.* Subject—*The Awakening.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; Pastor's Bible class at 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT.—ELDER STEWART, OF Philadelphia, will preach in the church No. 108 West 24th-st., at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, and P. CANNON will lecture on *The Millennial Reign of Christ and His Resurrected Saints, during the Executive Judgment of the World.* At 7½ P. M., Wednesday Evening, an oil-painting, 22 by 8 feet, will be used in the lecture.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, late of Philadelphia, Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINS, of Brooklyn, and Rev. URBAN C. BREWER, of New-York, will address a public meeting, to be held in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, in 16th-st., near 8th-av., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of forming an auxiliary Bible Union for the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the vicinity.

ST. BARNABAS PROT. EPIS. CITY MISSION HOUSE, No. 304 Mulberry-st.—Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D., Bishop of New-York, will (D. V.) preach the first of the St. Barnabas course of sermons for 1866-67, SUNDAY EVENING next, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st. A collection will be made.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, on the Lite-Principia committed to the Church and according to the fore-knowledge of God changed into death or hidden till these last days, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway. Divine Services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting to promote the interests of City Missions will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock, in the South Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. Dr. E. P. ROGERS.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the proficiency and sweet music of these children.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—RAPHAEL PUMPELLY, Esq., will deliver a free lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at the Rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Subject—*An Overland Journey Around the World.* The public cordially invited.

THE BIBLE IN TURKEY.—REV. J. G. BLISS, General Agent of the American Bible Society in the Levant, and Rev. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, will deliver addresses on SABBATH EVENING, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) on *The Bible in Turkey and the East.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A course of lectures on *Christian Leaders* will be commenced SUNDAY EVENING—the first of the course will be on *George Fox.*

REV HIRAM HUTCHINS WILL ADDRESS the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, in the North Baptist Church, Christopher-st., corner of Bedford, on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 7½ P. M. All Baptist Ministers and Teachers are invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., will preach, under the auspices of the Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, in his Church corner of 31st-st. and Madison-av. The public are invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM PREACHES every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at his church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½. Mr. FROTHINGHAM will begin, on the evening of the 11th, a series of familiar lectures on *The Poet's Creed.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—DIScourse on SABBATH EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on *The Bible as a Divine Incarnation and Growth, Rendering Imposture Impossible.* Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

SABBATH EVENINGS, IN LEXINGTON-AV. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st.—The pastor will deliver the second of a series of discourses, on the *Night Scenes of the Bible,* on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Night with Abraham on the Plain of Mamre.*

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP, Pastor.—Preaching every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Prayer-meetings WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. "Come with us and we will do thee good."

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service in the French Church, Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The friends of this Church are invited to attend. The Rector will preach at both services. Seats free.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st., Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Crucifixion Thirst*—the fifth in the course of sermons upon the seven sentences uttered by the Saviour on the cross.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 11th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. U. S. TOWNSEND, INSPIRATIONAL Medium, will speak for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

THE MYSTERY OF GOD FINISHED.—The Messenger, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Time and Manner of the Finishing of the Mystery of God.*

REV. R. A. HOLLAND, A MOST ELOQUENT divine from Kentucky, *en route* to the Holy Land, will preach for Dr. Deems' congregation, Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, Nov. 11, at 11 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs. Services on SUNDAY, 11th inst., (D. V.,) by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Seventh Article of the Creed*—Concluded.

REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., ASSISTant Minister of Trinity Church and Bishop elect of Maine, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, 3D-AV., between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. EDWARD COWLEY will preach at 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. MARSH WILL PREACH A sermon on *Intemperance in Cities, its Causes and Remedies,* on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Dr. Budington's church, corner Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON WILL preach in the 53d-st. Baptist Church, SUNDAY, as follows: At 10:30, A. M., on *The Angels' Text-book and its Lessons;* at 7:30, Evening, on *God's Method of Bringing Sons to Glory.*

ELDER KNAPP, THE CELEBRATED Revivalist, will preach in Dr. WESCOTT'S Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Also every AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½, during next week.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av. — On SUNDAY Rev. BENJAMIN EVANS will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 7½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon service for deaf mutes.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—The Universalists of Harlem and vicinity will hold divine service at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

THIRTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. Bishop D. W. CLARK, D. D., will preach to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Character—What it is and what it is worth.*

HORACE DRESSER, LL.D., DISCOURSES before the First Society of Spiritualists at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Incarnation—Resurrection.* Conference at 3 o'clock; public invited. Subject—*Christian Spiritualism.*

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, Rev. D. D. WINN, of Salem, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching SUNDAY, Nov. 11, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

REV. F. C. EWER, D. D., RECTOR OF Christ Church, will preach in St. Barnabas' Chapel, No. 306 Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, two blocks east of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHARLES B. SMITH, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 3½ o'clock. Lecture on *Lessons for the Clergy on the Nuisances of New-York.* Seats free. Voluntary collection to defray expenses.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. SABBATH-SCHOOL hold their monthly public meeting on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at the church, corner of 52d-st. Interesting exercises commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10, 1866.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81.....C.	112¾	300 Butler Coal.......	21
500 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	110⅛	200 do.......	21⅛
500 do.......	110⅛	200 do.......	[illegible]
500 do.......Small	108½	200 Canton Co.......	47
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	107⅛	500 At. Mail S. Co.....	112½
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	107⅛	50 do.......	112
10,000 do.......	107⅛	300 do.......	111¾
20,000 do.......	107¾	100 do.......b30	112⅞
100,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C'65 New issue.....	110	100 do.......2d call	111½
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100⅜	300 Central Coal.......	55½
1,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.....	107¾	100 Pac. M. S. Co.......	244
3,000 do.......Small	107⅛	300 do.......	244¾
1,000 do.......2d Ser.	106	150 do.......2d call	245
2,000 do.......	105½	100 N. Y. Central.......	117⅝
2,000 do.3d S..Small	105⅛	500 do.......s3	117⅜
5,000 Missouri 6s.......	89	400 do.......c	118
1,000 Cal. 7s......Large	118½	200 do.......s3	117⅝
10,000 O. & M. Cer.......	34⅜	1200 Erie Railroad.......	84½
10,000 do.......	34½	200 do.......s30	82½
10,000 do.......b30	34¾	100 Hud. R. R.......	125½
10,000 C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.......	85¼	11 N. Y. & N. H. R....	117
5,000 Del., L. & W. 1st.	100	600 Reading R.......	116½
2,000 Tol. & Wab.2d M.	79¾	600 M. S. & N. I.......	91½
3,000 Tol. & Wab.1st M.	92⅛	100 do.......b30	91⅝
5,000 Cl. & Tol. S.F.B.	103⅛	200 do.......	91⅛
500 Alt. & T. H.1st..	100	600 Ill. Cen. R.......	124¾
3,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st.	92	100 do.......	124½
20 Metropolitan B'k..	128	1000 Clev. & Pitts.......	92
10 Cen. N. Bank.......	112⅜	8 Cle. Col. & Cin. R...	113
300 Bos. Water P.......	33	700 Chi. & N. W.......	57
300 do.......b30	33⅛	15 do.......	56
100 Cumb. Coal. P.......	69	15 Chi. & N. W. P.......	78⅜
100 Wells. Coal.......	73	200 do.......	79
50 do.......	72	34 do.......	79⅛
25 Citizens' Gas.......	125	1000 Cleve. & Tol.......	119⅜
200 West. U. Tel.......	51⅛	700 Chic. & R. I.......	110
38 do.......	51⅛	200 do.......	110
20 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension.....	96½	300 do.......	109⅝
200 Mar. Min.......	14	100 Chic., B. & Q.......	133
200 Mar. Min. Pr.......	29⅜	10 New-Jersey Cen....	129
100 do.......s10	29¾	46 do.......	130
100 do.......2d call	29½	200 Morris & Essex R.	85
100 Bruns. Land.......	8½	500 P., Ft. W. & C.......	109⅜
25 Adams Ex. Co.......	79	300 do.......	109⅝
300 Mil. & St. P. Pr.......	74⅛	300 do.......2d call	109⅞
		300 Chic. & Alt. P.......	113½
		300 Mil. & St. P.......	61⅜
		100 do.......b30	62

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40..R.	100⅝	100 Mich. S. & N. I....	90⅞
1,000 Missouri 6s.......	89	500 Ill. Cen. R.......b30	124⅛
1,000 do.......	89⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts.......	92
100 O. & M. C.......	34⅜	200 Chic. & N. W.......	56⅝
10 Fourth National.......	110	200 do.......	56⅝
200 Quicksilver.......	52⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. P.......	79
100 do.......	53	100 Chic. & R. I.......	109⅞
300 N. Y. Cen.......	117	100 P. F. W. & C.......	109⅞
100 Erie R.......	83⅞	1000 do.......s10	109⅝
1000 do.......	83⅛	200 do.......s10	109
200 do.......	83⅝	100 Alt. & T. H.......	50
1000 Reading R.......	116⅝		
800 do.......b10	116⅝		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$16,000 Ohio & M. C.s10	34½	400 Mich. Cen. R.......s30	115
200 Butler Coal.......	20¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I....	91¼
100 do.......b3	21	300 do.......b3	91⅜
400 do.......	21	100 do.......b3	91⅛
100 do.......s10	20⅞	200 do.......c	91½
200 do.......	21⅛	400 do.......	91⅜
100 do.......b15	21¼	200 do.......s10	91
300 Mar. Pref.......	29⅜	300 do.......s3	91⅛
100 do.......b30	29⅛	300 do.......s3	91⅛
100 do.......s3	29⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts.......	92⅛
400 West. U. Tel.......s3	51⅛	200 do.......s15	92
900 Erie Railroad.......	84⅛	200 N. Y. Cen.......s3	117⅜
400 do.......	84⅜	500 Cleve. & Tol.......x-d	119
600 do.......	84¼	800 do.......s3	119¼
200 do.......b3	84⅛	1000 do.......	119⅛
200 do.......b10	84⅜	1000 do.......s4m	118
800 do.......c	84¼	400 Ch., R. I. & P.......	109⅝
200 do.......s3	84¼	900 do.......b10	109⅞
200 do.......s3	84½	200 do.......	109⅞
1200 do.......	84½	600 do.......s3	109⅝
800 Reading R.......	116½	400 Chic. & N. W.......	57⅛
400 do.......b3	116⅜	300 do.......b3	57¼
400 do.......b10	116⅜	300 do.......s3	57⅛
200 do.......s15	116⅛	1200 do.......	57¼
400 do.......	116¼	400 Chi. & N. W. P.......	79¼
100 Alt. & T.H.......	50⅛	300 do.......	79⅜
100 do.......s10	50	300 do.......c	79¼
200 Boston W. P.......	53	100 P., Ft. W. & C.......x-d	109⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.......c	33⅞	400 M. So. & N. I.......b3	90⅞
10,000 do.......b3	34	400 do.......	90⅞
100 Boston W. P.......	32¾	500 do.......s3	90⅜
100 do.......	33	600 do.......	90⅜
100 do.......b3	33¼	200 do.......b3	90¾
100 do.......c	32⅝	300 do.......	90⅝
200 Rutland Mar.......	28	100 do.......s10	90⅞
100 do.......b15	28⅛	100 do.......s30	90¼
100 do.......s3	28	300 Clev. & Pitts R.......	91⅞
200 Cum. Coal.......c	68¼	400 do.......c	91½
100 do.......b3	68½	300 do.......	91¾
200 do.......b10	68⅝	300 do.......	91⅞
100 do.......s3	68⅜	800 do.......	91⅛
100 Wilksbarre Coal...	73	1200 do.......b3	91⅛
100 Butler Coal Co.......	21½	200 do.......c	91⅛
100 do.......b3	21	200 Clev. & Tol.......x-d	118⅜
100 Smith & P. G.......s10	10⅜	1100 do.......b3	119
200 do.......	10½	100 do.......s3	119
1600 Erie R.......	84¼	700 Chi. R. I. & P.......	109⅜
900 do.......	83	100 do.......b3	109⅛
800 do.......	83⅛	100 do.......	109¼
400 do.......	83⅜	500 do.......b10	109¼
800 do.......	83½	200 do.......	109⅛
800 do.......c	83½	200 Chi. & N. W.......	56⅜
100 do.......	83⅜	300 do.......	56⅜
600 do.......s3	83⅜	400 do.......c	56¼
100 N. Y. Cen.......	116½	1200 do.......	56¼
100 do.......c	117	300 do.......c	56⅜
300 West. U. Tel.......	51⅛	400 do.......s3	56⅜
800 Reading R.......	116¼	100 do.......s15	56
200 do.......b3	116⅜	400 do.......	56⅛
400 do.......s3	116¼	800 Chi. & N. W. P.......	78¼
200 do.......s15	116⅛	1600 do.......	78⅜
400 do.......b3	116¼	100 do.......s10	78⅛
800 Ill. Central R.......	124	400 do.......b3	78⅜
100 Tol., W. & W.......	51⅛	200 do.......c	78½
100 do.......	51⅛	100 do.......b10	78⅜
200 P., F. W. & C.......x-d	109¾	200 do.......b3	78⅜
100 Spruce Hill C.......	4⅛		

SATURDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

There was a further decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent. in the Gold Room to-day. The sales opened at 146 ℔ cent. and ran down to 144⅜ per cent. The supply of Gold for delivery is in excess of the demand, and 3@4 ℔ cent. per annum interest is paid for carrying over the surplus. The Customs demand of the week is $2,094,000; the amount of Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury Office $3,712,000; the Export, chiefly Gold bars, $1,037,850. Exchange on London closed 109@109¼ ℔ cent.

The following are the particulars of the Specie export of the week:

Nov. 7, Steamship Hecla, Liverpool, Gold Bars	150,500
Nov. 10, Steamship Louisiana, Liverpool, England, Silver and Copper	2,185
Nov. 10, in Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, American Gold	10,000
Nov. 10, in Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, Mexican Gold	50,000
Nov. 10, in Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, American and English Gold	15,644
Nov. 10, in Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, Gold Bars	61,000
Nov. 10, in Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, California Gold Bars	136,347
Nov. 10, in Steamship Deutschland, Bremen, foreign Silver	500
Nov. 10, in Steamship Deutschland, Bremen, foreign Gold and Silver	500
Nov. 10, in Steamship Deutschland, Havre, American Gold	199,200
Nov. 10, in Steamship Deutschland, Havre, French Gold	4,000
Nov. 10, in Steamship Deutschland, London, Gold Bars	389,774
Nov. 10, in Steamship Deutschland, London, Mexican Dollars	18,000
Total	$1,037,850

The Money market of the week wound up on an easy supply to the Stock Brokers at 4@6 ℔ cent., the prevailing rate on Miscellaneous Collateral being 5 ℔ cent. Saturday, as usual, is rather an easier day for borrowers than the earlier part of the week.

The Public Funds were steady, but the Railway speculation quite excited, for an hour or two, on the denounced turn of prices, the fluctuations in Erie being the feature of the market. There was no afternoon Board. At 4 o'clock P. M., on the Street, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.......	100⅛	100⅜	Northwest.......	57⅛	55
U. S. 5-20s.......	110⅛	110⅛	N. West Pref....	79⅞	79
U. S. 7.30s.......	108	107⅞	Rock Island.......	109⅜	109¼
N. Y. Central...	118¼	117⅜	Fort Wayne.......	109	109¼
Erie.......	85	82⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	69⅜	68⅜
Hudson.......	125	125	Quicksilver.......	53⅛	52⅜
Reading.......	116½	116⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	51⅝	51⅛
Mich. Southern..	91⅜	91⅛	Mariposa Pref....	29⅜	29⅜
Illinois Central..	124⅜	124	Ohio Certificates	34⅛	34
Pittsburgh.......	92¼	91⅞	American Gold..	146¼	144⅛
Tennessee 6s.....	71½	71½	Bills on London.	109⅜	109¼

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.......	120	Shoe and Leather...	112
Merchants'.......	116	Commonwealth.......	110
Phenix.......	106	Park.......	150
Tradesmen's.......	140	Manuf's & Merchants	108
Merchants' Exch'ge..	114	Central National.......	112
Commerce.......	119	Fourth National.......	110
Bank of N. America..	112	Ninth National.......	119
Hanover.......	111	Oriental Bank.......	125
Metropolitan.......	128		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883.......	94½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext....	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887.......	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.......	79⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76.......	103¼	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	73
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888.	95	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90.	87½
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77.	97	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M....	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869.	102⅞	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85.	105⅜	N. J. Central 2d M.......	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875..	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72...	99½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98¼
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82.	103⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M..	89
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.......	92
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868.	95	Cleve. & P. 4th mort...	77
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96	Chic. & Alton, S. F....	97½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875.......	106⅛	Chi. & Al. 1st M.......	100⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	109	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	91½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	86⅜
Chi. & N. W. In't B....	91	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	84
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B...	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	83
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.......	85	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.....	92½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.......	97	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	72
Lack. & West'n Bds....	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......	93½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.......	106	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.......	102
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.......	91		

The decease of Mr. REUBEN WITHERS, one of the oldest Bank officers of this City, and a highly esteemed citizen, is thus noticed by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the State of New-York, with whom he was identified as Cashier or President from the original charter of the Bank in 1836:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of the State of New-York, specially convened on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the death of REUBEN WITHERS, late President of this Bank, we are called on to mourn the loss of a good and estimable man, a respected and esteemed associate and friend. Mr. WITHERS was among those who obtained the original charter of this Bank in the year 1836, and served as its first Cashier until the year 1857, when, by reason of the illness and subsequent death of the late Comptroller W. LAWRENCE, (its first President,) he was elected unanimously to fill that office, and continued President of this Bank until the period of his lamented death.

Out of respect to his memory, and as a slight testimony of our estimation, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late presiding officer the members of this Board individually and collectively feel bereft of a good friend, who for many years had been associated with them in official and social relations, and the bank of an able, honest and reliable executive officer.

Resolved, That we feel a just pride in bearing testimony to his manly and unshaken honor, his unwavering and fearless readiness of purpose to do right and justly in all things pertaining to duty and responsibility.

Resolved, That this Board deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and friends in this common bereavement, for a good husband, a good father, and a good friend has been taken away.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, duly attested, be handed to his afflicted family, with assurance of our deep sorrow and unaffected sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That a record of these proceedings be duly entered on the book of minutes of this Board.

Resolved, That this Board do now adjourn, and will attend the funeral of the deceased, at his late residence, at 3:30 o'clock this day.

By order of the Board.

The Railroads of Vermont.

From the American Railroad Journal.

The railroads of Vermont are as described in the following list:

	Miles.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence, (part,) New-Hampshire line to Canada line	30.50
Bennington and Rutland—Rutland to New-Bennington (New-York State line)	59.00
Bennington Branch—North Bennington to Bennington	5.50
Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers—White River Junction to Canada line	105.00
Rutland and Burlington—Bellows Falls to Burlington	119.60
Rutland and Washington (part)—Rutland to New-York State line	33.55
Rutland and Whitehall—Castleton to New-York State line	6.89
Hydeville Branch—(to Marble Quarries)	1.57
Southern Vermont—Massachusetts Line to New-York State Line	8.00
Vermont and Canada—Essex Junction to Rouse's Point	47.00
Burlington Branch—Colchester to Burlington	8.50
Swanton Branch—Swanton to Canada Line	10.00
Vermont Central—Windsor to Burlington	117.00
Montpelier Branch—(to Montpelier)	2.00
Vermont and Massachusetts (part)—Brattleboro' to Massachusett's State Line	10.50
Vermont Valley—Bellows Falls to Brattleboro'	23.69
Total length of railroad in State	588.29

The leading object of the railroads of Vermont is the connection of the seaboard at Boston and New-York with Canada. Hence with one exception they converge on the northwest corner of the State, where they unite directly with the lines from Montreal. These roads also connect with the Ogdensburgh line to the Upper St. Lawrence. The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad is the exception. This road follows the valleys of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers to the Province line, where it seeks prospective connection with the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly roads now in progress. This route also has its ultimate terminus at Montreal, but it will also have the large trade which the Eastern Townships of Canada are capable of yielding. The table above given will show the general direction of the roads severally. The Southern Vermont Railroad is a link in the great tunnel line which, in connection with the Troy and Boston Railroad in New-York, and the Vermont and Massachusetts and Fitchburgh Railroads in Massachusetts, will give to Boston a second direct route to the northern, interior and lake regions. With these preliminary remarks we now proceed to say a few words on each of the works within the State, basing our statistics on the State Railroad Commissioner's Report (so far as it goes) for the year 1864-65, and presented to the Legislature in October of the same year.

ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.

About one-half of this road belongs absolutely to the Grand Trunk (Canada) Company, and the remainder to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Company, of Maine, Island Pond being the dividing point between the two properties. The latter half is, however, leased to the Canada Company, and together these portions form the Vermont section of the great Montreal and Portland line, 295 miles in length, of which 30½ are in this State. The Report to the Legislature of Vermont applies only to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad 149 miles from Island Point to Portland. The cost is stated at $6,788,354 72, which gives an average cost of $45,560 per mile. A large part of this cost has been paid by the Grand Trunk Company in improvements since the date of the lease. The actual capital of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Company amounts to $5,966,900, of which $2,494,900 is in shares, and $3,472,000 in 6 per cent. bonds. The number of locomotives on this road is 45, and the number of cars 565, viz.: passenger, 17, baggage, express and mail, 7, and freight 541. The number of miles run by trains in 1864 was 859,835 miles, viz.: passenger 147,692, freight 498,828, and gravel, wood and construction trains 213,315 miles. The earnings for the year amounted to $1,008,304 51, and the expenses to $703,397 48, leaving net earnings $304,907 03. Dividends January and July, less Government tax, 4 per cent. each.

BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD.

This road, commencing at Rutland, runs in a southwesterly direction to the State line of New-York at Bennington, where it connects with the Troy and Boston Railroad, furnishing a direct route to Troy, Albany and New-York City. It was formerly named the Western Vermont Railroad. At Rutland it connects with the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, and through it with the Canada lines to Montreal. The State report for 1865 gives no information regarding the doings of this Company. It is leased to the Troy and Boston Railroad Company.

CONNECTICUT AND PASSUMPSIC RAILROAD.

This road was not finished to the Canada line at the date of the State Report. Its operations and earnings for the year 1864-'65, were on the finished section from White River Junction to Newport, 105 miles. The whole length of the road is 110¾ miles. On the 31st May, 1865, the capital and debt stood as follows:

Six per cent. preferred stock		$1,514,300
Stock not preferred		163,700
Guaranteed stock		1,600
Total capital stock paid in		$1,679,600
Bonded debt, 6 per cents		638,800
Notes payable		94,000
Total stock and debt		$2,412,100
Cost of construction	$2,842,741	
Cost of equipment	236,425	
		3,079,166
Expended from earnings, &c.		$667,066

The number of cars owned by the Company May 31, 1865, was 288, viz.: passenger 8, mail, baggage and express 6, freight 234, and others 40.

The number of miles run by trains during the year then ending was 164,794 miles, and the earnings and expenses were as follows:

Total earnings	$428,180 34
Total expenses	243,710 10
Balance	$184,470 24
Dividends $100,278 86, and interest $53,-341	153,619 36
Balance to credit	$30,850 88

The results of the year 1865-'66 have already been published in the *Journal.*

RUTLAND AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

The returns of this road are wanting in the State report. It extends from Windsor to Burlington, a distance of nearly 120 miles, forming with its connections a through route from Boston to Burlington and Montreal. Its cost has been about $4,600,000.

RUTLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

This line is partly in Vermont and partly in New-York, and is leased in perpetuity to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Company, who pay 6 per cent. on its capital and interest on its bonds. No mention is made of it in the State report.

RUTLAND AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD.

This is a short line, connecting with the Rutland and Washington Railroad at Castleton, and extending west to a junction at the State line of New-York with the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad, with a branch from Hydeville to the marble quarries. Its capital is $255,700, which receives from the lessees (the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company) 6 per cent. per annum. An extension of the road by an independent line from Castleton to Rutland has been authorized by the Legislature, and will probably be constructed.

SOUTHERN VERMONT RAILROAD.

This is a short road crossing the southwest corner of the State, and is the Vermont section of the Troy and Boston Railroad by which it is operated. Its length is eight miles, the construction of which cost $200,000. It is owned by the Troy and Greenfield (tunnel) Company.

VERMONT AND CANADA RAILROAD.

In connection with the Vermont Central and the Rutland and Burlington Railroads, this line forms the trunk toward Canada. The capital is fixed at $2,-000,000, and for the Swanton Branch, $250,000. It is leased to the Vermont Central Company in perpetuity at an annual rate of eight per cent. The amounts above stated as capital include the back rents due before the recent settlement.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Vermont Central Railroad commences at Windsor on the Connecticut River, and there connects with the Sullivan Railroad, which with its southern connections carries the line to Boston. Its northern terminus is Burlington, where and at Essex Junction it connects with the Vermont and Canada Railroad, which carries the route to the Canada line, and ultimately to Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Its length is 117 miles, with a branch of 2 miles from the main line to Montpelier. It is at the same time one of the most important and unfortunate lines of the State. Its construction and equipment has cost too much, and hence its capital has never reached proper compensation. The cost of the line is stated at $8,402,-055, or $71,812 per mile. By a recent adjustment of its financial *status* its capital was fixed at 100,000 shares, and its debt at $3,500,000 at 7 per cent., of which $2,000,000 are first, and $1,500,000 second mortgage bonds. The Company own 54 locomotive engines, 40 passenger-cars, 9 baggage, express, and mail cars, 828 covered freight and cattle cars, and 200 platform-cars; also 40 gravel-cars. The mileage of trains in the year ending May 31, 1865, was 1,032,304 miles, viz.: passenger trains 362,418, freight trains 647,047, other trains 22,239 miles. The number of through passengers carried was 129,556½, and of way passengers 202,782½—total, 332,289, together carried a total distance of 13,-150,382 miles. The quantity of freight carried in the year was: through 142,715¾ tons, and way 175,706¾ tons—total, 318,422 tons, together carried a total distance of 38,094,173 miles. These operations cover both the Vermont Central and the Vermont and Canada lines, together a length of 184½ miles. The earnings and expenses of operations were as follows:

Gross earnings	$1,477,782 26
Operating expenses	1,143,455 74
Earnings less expenses	$334,326 52

from which must be deducted $180,000 rent of the Vermont and Canada Railroad.

VERMONT AND MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD.

Only a small section of this road is in Vermont. This extends from Brattleboro' to the Massachusetts State line, a distance of 10½ miles. The Massachusetts annual statements recently given in the *Journal* furnish all necessary information in regard to this Company.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD.

This road, extending from Brattleboro' to Bellows Falls, forms a connecting link between the Vermont and Canada and the Rutland and Burlington Railroads. It is 23.69 miles long, and cost $1,012,274 40; the equipment owned by the Company consists of four locomotives, which are accounted for at $9,-611 79. The paid-in capital amounts to $516,163 82, and the bonded debt to $793,200, viz.: First mortgage bonds, $386,000 at 7 per cent., and $114,000 at 6 per cent.; and second mortgage bonds, $293,200 at 7 per cent., interest payable annually April 1 and Oct. 1. Both series are past due, the first since April 1, 1860, and the second since Oct. 1, 1859. Since the 1st June, 1865, the road has been leased to the Rutland and Burlington Company. The report brings matters down to June 30, 1865. The number of passengers carried one mile during the year was 1,569,749, and the number of tons, 1,023,369. The total earnings were $90,272 84, and expenses, $55,915 52; profits, $34,357 32—not sufficient to pay interest on the bonded debt.

LAW REPORTS.

The Right of Railroad Companies to the Use of the Public Streets.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gilbert.

John Rogers and Others vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company.—Some time since the Brooklyn Common Council granted permission to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to change the route of the Gates-avenue Railroad, and to lay their tracks on that portion of Greene-avenue lying between Bedford and Fulton avenues. To this many of the property-owners thereon objected, and on application to Judge GILBERT a temporary injunction restraining the Company was granted, with order to show cause why the same should not be made permanent. The argument in the case was heard this morning.

Counsel for plaintiffs made the points:

1. That the resolution passed by the Common Council was not at the time of the commencement of this suit approved by the Mayor. 2. That no compensation had been made to the owners of the property; and, 3. That a railroad of this description could not be laid without the consent of a majority of the owners in interest along the line thereof. An affidavit was presented showing that the assessed value of the property along the line of the proposed road was $406,000, and the amount held by those of the owners remonstrating against the road was $300,-000, or nearly two-thirds of the whole amount.

Counsel for defendants presented a certificate of the City Clerk, showing that the ordinance had become a law within the proposed time, though not by the specific approval of the Mayor, but by charter limitation. Also an affidavit in behalf of the Company to the effect that the building of this road, which was a branch of their main routes, had been commenced before April, 1854, and was now completed to the point in question, and that it was their intention to use only horse power thereon, and that the delay in the work, owing to the near approach of the inclement season, would increase the cost to the company, &c. There were also several affidavits to the effect that in the opinion of the deponent, the laying down of the track would not inflict injury on, but rather benefit the property on the proposed line. Counsel made the preliminary objection that the complaint did not define and bound the property interested, so that the Court could see where the decree should go, and that the general allegation that the parties on the avenue owned property would not suffice.

Counsel for plaintiffs then refered to an act of the Legislature of 1854. It was expressly provided that no railroad track should be laid through the streets of cities except with the consent of a majority of the owners in interest upon the line. There was no dispute about the fact that not only a majority but three-fourths of the parties at interest were opposed to it. The act of 1854, embodied a wise governmental provision for the protection of property-owners, and its enactment was prompted by reason of the fact that had become evident in recent times that it was not safe to trust legislation or municipal bodies in this respect, and that it was necessary that absolute provision should be made that property should not be taken by these monopolists without the consent of the owners. It was a provision which the Courts should always be ready to enforce and sustain. But if this case did not come within the act of 1854, there were rights secured beyond all legislation, by the fundamental law itself, that secure property to the owner thereof, and do not permit of its being taken away from him by anybody without the payment to him of a fair compensation for the same.

The Court suggested that the Court of Appeals had decided that running a horse railroad on a street was not an appropriation of property—that it was merely a new mode of using the highway.

Counsel for defendants referred to authorities to show that the question was still pending in the Court of Appeals, but that in this (the Second District) the Court at General Term held that no compensation was required for such use of the streets. In the Seventh District the decision had been the other way.

Counsel for plaintiff then argued that the Court of Appeals, by their reasoning, had virtually decided the question, in the case of Davis *vs.* the Mayor, &c., of New-York, that there was no destruction so far as the taking of private property or public highways was concerned between a street railroad on which the motive power was animal, or one where steam was used. He referred also to the case of Williams *vs.* The Central Railroad, as another in point. He claimed that in view of the great doubts on this question pending this litigation the property-owners should be first considered.

Counsel for defendants claimed that the point as to compensation to the property-owners had been explicitly and directly decided by the General Term of the District, in the case of the Brooklyn and Western Railroad; that the Legislature possessed the power to confer on corporations the right to build railroads on the streets, and to use horses as a motive power without the consent of the side owners, such a side of the streets being merely a mode of exercising travel and not an appropriation of land requiring compensation. There were other cases of a cognate character. Again, the act of 1854 prohibited the Common Council from permitting any future railroad from being built, without the consent of the property-owners, which began and ended within the City limits; but the routes of the Brooklyn City Railroad extended outside of the City, and its construction had been previously commenced, and, therefore, it was expressly excluded from the scope of the provision. Besides, the company was authorized under the General Railroad Act, with the consent of the Common Council, to lay out and operate roads on any streets in the City. Then came the act known as the Spinola Act, which excepts the company by name.

The scope and effect of the decisions in the Court of Appeals and in the General Term were argued at considerable length by counsel, when counsel for plaintiff argued that the termini of the City road was, in view of the law, within the City limits, and that, therefore, it came within the provisions of the act of 1854, requiring the consent of the property-owners to use a street. The charter, which defined the route, made no mention of its extending beyond the City limits. Counsel claimed that the Company must show some specific authority, warranting them to go beyond the City limits, or that they conformed to some certain conditions, in order to take them out of the scope of the act of 1854.

Counsel for defendant referred to the articles of association of the company to show that it was authorized to run its road into the town of Bushwick, which articles were adopted before the town was consolidated with Brooklyn. He referred to the decision of the General Term in the case of the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad, to show that the Court held it was not necessary to do more than to file a mere map of the route to show a conformity to conditions, even though that map did not pretend to extend beyond the city limits. The articles of association were all that was required in that case to fix the terminus of the road.

The point was further discussed, when the papers were handed up, the Court reserving its decision.

For plaintiffs, J. C. Dimmick, J. C. Perry, T. Hunt; for defendants, G. T. Jenks, C. H. Glover.

SPECIAL TERM FOR THE TRIAL OF ISSUES.

On Monday will commence, before Judge GILBERT, the special term of the court for the trial of issues. The calendar embraces thirty-eight causes, and twenty of them are set down to be called the first day. They are as follows: No. 1, James F. Tighe, assignee, &c., *vs.* John J. Bate and Griffith Van Cott; No. 2, F. Lacy *vs.* Pacific Coal Company; No. 3, F. Mead *vs.* Pacific Coal Company; No. 4, Israel D. Johnson and others *vs.* St. Andrew's Church, Richmond County; No. 5, E. B. Whipple and others *vs.* R. Whipple and others; No. 6, H. G. Overdonk *vs.* City of Brooklyn; No. 7, R. Mellowrey *vs.* South Brooklyn, &c., Railroad Company; No. 8, H. Haydock and others *vs.* D. Coope and others; No. 9, Sarah A. Lyon *vs.* J. Hegeman and others; No. 10, N. S. Saxton *vs.* Wm. Jaygar; No. 11, G. J. Miller and others *vs.* W. H. Cornell and others; No. 12, W. J. Blydenburg, Sr., *vs.* A. F. Bingham, &c.; No. 13, W. Chappel *vs.* G. S. Carey; No. 14, Theo. S. Lawrence *vs.* D. Swalm, &c.; No. 15, A. J. Hennion *vs.* J. J. Kelly and wife; No. 16, Wm. H. DeCamp, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Geo. O. Marshall and others, assignees; No. 17, S. H. M. Belknap *vs.* A. Belknap; No. 18, Chas. Goodwin *vs.* C. Groll and others; No. 19, J. L. Hunt *vs.* G. M. Chapman; No. 20, E. R. Levisin *vs.* U. Levisin.

The Liabilities of Railroad Companies Within the City Limits—Action for Damages—A Pioneer Suit.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

Andrew B. Mooney vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and the Hudson River Railroad Company.—This action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained on the 30th of July last, in consequence of a collision which took place at or near the junction of Tenth-avenue and Thirtieth-street, between a train of the Hudson River Railroad and a horse-car belonging to the Central Park Company. The engine of the former struck the car in which plaintiff's daughter, aged 19 years, and several others were riding. Some seven or eight of the passengers were injured by reason of the collision—several of them very seriously. This is a pioneer suit; actions having been commenced against these companies in the Superior and other Courts.

During the trial the counsel for the plaintiff, A. H. Reavey, Esq., read the charter of the Hudson River Railroad Company, from which it appears they had authority to lay their tracks only from Spuyten Duyvel Creek to Albany; and an ordinance of the Corporation of this City was also put in evidence to show that the Company had no right to lay tracks or run their engines east of the Tenth avenue, and that these were circumstances showing negligence on the part of the Company in violating the ordinance. It was also contended that the ordinance of 1850 prohibited them from running their steam engines below Fifty-third-street.

At the conclusion of the trial the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $211 25.

Business in the Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Catharine King, Wm. S. Claude, Jane McFrazer, Delia A. Hilger, Mary Sheridan, Sibbell Loines, Champion D. Wright, Frederick A. Woodworth, Henry Quantum, James Farley, Ruth Terbell, Chas. Vandervoort, Lydia F. W. Felt, John Paret, Thos. H. S. Marshall, William A. Francis, Thomas H. S. Mackrell, Lydia T. W. Felt, John Kehoe.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of Michael Lynch, John Smith, Susan Schuyler, John Gercken, James Walker, Thomas Plunkett, Christian Batsch, Michael Gallagham, Erastus Pluto, Robert Travis, Jr., John F. Rodman, Ellen Dingnan, Paulus Hartz, Jacob Mai, Georgiana Powers, John Bartels, John H. Powers, John Wasserschied, Mary McCann, Wm. Briggam.

Letters of guardianship have been issued to
John Haslin, guardian of Mary J. Masterson.
Nelson Pluto, guardian of Erastus and Ida Pluto.
G. F. Secchide Casali, guardian of John B. Cunes.
Hugh O'Brien, guardian of Thomas Jones.
Amanda G. Weeks, guardian of Harry C. and Louisa M. Weeks.
Eleanor Christie, guardian of Benj. K. Christie.
John Galvin, guardian of Elizabeth Galvin.
Eleanor Christie, guardian of Eleanor A. Marshall.
Owen O'Brien, guardian of Edwin O'Brien.

To Law Students.

The Committee appointed by the Supreme Court to examine candidates for admission to the Bar, will meet and proceed with the examinations in the General Term (Supreme Court) room on Monday, 19th November, at 3 P. M.

JOHN B. HASKIN,
EDWARD PATTERSON, } Committee.
JOHN H. HARNETT,

HEARTLESS VILLAINY.

A Young Man Robs His Affianced of Her All and Absconds—His Employer Also a Victim—Hypocrisy and Swindling.

From the Chicago Tribune.

One of the most unfeeling and shameful cases of swindling which has occurred in this city has transpired within a few days past, under the following circumstances:

Mr. J. SHERRARD, a wholesale commission merchant at No. 210 South Water-street, has had in his employ, as book-keeper, for about three months past, a young man, apparently some twenty-five years of age, named WILLIAM NORTHCOTT. This person is of rather prepossessing appearance, and came well recommended from a firm on Dearborn-street, by whom he had formerly been employed. He appeared to be an honest, reliable man. He made some high-sounding professions of religious tendencies, and obtained the entire confidence of his employer, who entrusted him with his cash accounts, grain receipts, and other valuables. Wishing to favor the young man, he introduced him to his family, and frequently invited him home to dinner on Sunday, meeting him at church, which the latter appeared to take special interest in attending. Mrs. SHERRARD was very much impressed with the appearance of the new book-keeper, and congratulated her husband on having obtained so upright, reliable and religious a young man.

NORTHCOTT boarded on Harrison-street with a worthy widow lady some forty years of age, with three children, and succeeded in making a very favorable impression upon her. In fact, the impression was carried so far that she finally consented to marry the noble youth whose fine qualities were so undoubted and so great. The wedding day was fixed for some weeks ago, but for some reason was postponed once or twice, and finally set for Thursday last. The lady had a house in the city which she rented, and the income thus received, with the profits of keeping six or eight boarders, were sufficient to comfortably maintain her family. But as the happy wedding day was approaching, the intended husband suggested that she had better now give up her boarders, as the possession of his hand would raise her to a position of pecuniary independence, to say nothing of the attendant bliss. He also proposed selling this house, and investing the proceeds in a flourishing business in which he was about to engage.

With the truthfulness of her sex, the lady accordingly dismissed her boarders, and gave him authority to dispose of the property mentioned. This he did reporting to her that he had realized for it $1,-800, which he had placed safely in bank.

A week ago last Saturday NORTHCOTT requested leave of absence from his employers to go and visit his aged mother in Mattoon, in this State, whose heart he would cheer by his story of the prospective happiness and prosperity of her noble son.

He was accordingly granted two days' leave, and departed. Monday night came, but the faithful lover and book-keeper came not. He probably had missed a train. Tuesday passed and still he came not. Wednesday night, the eve of his appointed wedding, arrived without bringing the bridegroom. Surely he must be sick; but why, O, why, had he not written? But then our mail facilities are so unreliable. The marriage day, too, passed without the expected arrival, and then the bride, that was to be, and the employer, both began to feel serious concern; still it would not do to publish the matter for it certainly would all be explained. But it might be well, as a matter of form, to look into the accounts of the dear departed. They did so. Mr. SHERRARD found serious discrepancies in his books. The cash accounts were not footed correctly; from one to two hundred dollars were missing. The widow's property, which she was told sold for $1,800, was sacrificed at $1,400; and this the young man had taken from the bank when he left. Then other suspicious facts began to come to light. The dear mother which Mr. NORTHCOTT had so long to meet, he had said another was long since dead. A sister, of whom he had tenderly spoken to Mr. SHERRARD, was a myth, a fabrication, not even a shadow. A story of losing $30 of his employer's money one night, by having his pocket picked, was evidently another name of a theft of his own performance; in fact, the real character of this specious hypocrite had at last come to light, and he now stands as evidently guilty of the meanest and most contemptible operation which can be imagined. He has not only deceived and robbed his employer, who had bestowed confidence and many favors upon him, but he has succeeded in gaining the affections of a dependent widow, robbed her of her entire fortune, caused her to give up the business by which she fed her three children, outraged all her feelings of affection, and dragged her into a painful publicity. The crime does not rise to the dignity of a smart swindle of business men; the chief sufferer is a helpless woman, and the case is an abuse of confidence rarely equaled. This scoundrel is still at large, but the police have the case in hand, and it is to be hoped that he will soon be brought to grief. He has told so many conflicting stories about his previous life that his home is not known. From some statements it would appear that he had lived in California, and he may have gone to that distant State, hoping there to be safe from the punishment which he deserves. His conscience, if such a man can have one, cannot escape thus easily. It will not be a comforting companion for his old age. It is difficult to express sufficient contempt and indignation for such hypocrisy; and the punishment which it should receive can hardly be too severe.

Rev. George T. Williams, the Arrested Clergyman.

Regarding the gentleman now under arrest in this City on a charge of pocket-picking, the Petersburgh *Express* says, after reviewing the case:

"Now, the character of Mr. WILLIAMS is above all suspicion. Not only is he a clergyman of a most respectable church, but is a clergyman of conspicuous probity and piety. His past life is not only without reproach, but has been signalized by a modesty, decorum, devotion in the discharge of his sacred duties, seclusion from the ways of the world, and incorruptible integrity which we rarely find exemplified in the character of even the worthiest minister of the gospel. This is attested by a multitude of persons who have known him from his boyhood, and in all the passages of his life. It is not denied by the prosecution. The gentleman whose hospitality he has enjoyed since his sojourn in the city testifies to the punctuality and piety of his demeanor. Is it not utterly incredible that such a one should have committed the crime for which he is arranged? We take it to be a moral impossibility. If Mr. WILLIAMS did pick Mrs. MOORE's pocket, it is the most extraordinary and incomprehensible moral phenomenon that ever occurred. Until his guilt is judicially established, let a just public give the unfortunate man the benefit of those considerations."

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1866. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent, on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office on the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., ROOM No. 22. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order.
OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.
A SPECIAL TAX DIVIDEND OF TWO and One-half (2½) Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th instant—the Bank reserving the right of withholding the same in all special cases necessary to protect it from liability. The transfer-books will remain closed to that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, CHEMISES, WAISTS, CORSET-COVERS, CORSETS, &c., CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, COATS, UNDER-DRESSES, HATS, CAPS, INFANT'S WARDROBES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAIDS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
HOUSE FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, VIZ.: BROCATELLES, REPS, CHINTZES, GIMPS, LOOPS, BANDS, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, SHADES, TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.
UPHOLSTERY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOAKINGS, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, CLOAK-VELVETS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
RICH PARIS CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, &c.
ALSO,
A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also, LOW-PRICED LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT
OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS,
HOLLANDS, TASSELS, LOOPS, CORDS AND FIXTURES.
No. 141 FULTON-ST., and No. 20 ANN-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips carefully put up.

THE CHEAPEST KID GLOVES IN THE CITY.
THE CELEBRATED DUCHESSE,
$1 25 PER PAIR.
F. P. PERKINS & BROTHERS,
Sole Agents,
No. 727 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 12,
BARGAINS IN SILKS,
Namely:
FANCY SILKS, from $1 to $3 per yard; greatly below the cost of importation.
BLACK SILKS, ¾ wide, at $1 50 per yard.
ENGLISH SILKS IN CLAN DESIGNS, at $1 50 per yard; value $2 50.
Black and White Striped Poult de Soie, ¾ wide, at $2 per yard; value $3.
Colored Ground ditto, very heavy, at $2 50 per yard; value $4.
Also, a large supply of the new shades of PLAIN SILKS,
At extremely low prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

PARIS MADE VELVET CLOAKS.
AT $75, VALUE $100,
AT $100, VALUE $140.
With a small case of the
MOST ELEGANT YET IMPORTED.
Also, a fresh assortment of
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
At extremely attractive prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS
will be largely replenished on
MONDAY, Nov. 12,
WITH NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES AND FANCY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.
Just received another case of real and imitation Cluny Laces, comprising Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, Jackets, Capes, &c. A full assortment of
POINT AND POINT-DE-APPLIQUE LACES.
New designs in Lace Handkerchiefs,
New styles of Guipure Lace Capes,
Bonnet Ribbons and Velvets,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies'
Buckskin and Beaver Gauntlets.
Our stock of fine
FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
For the Holidays, is now complete, embracing every novelty in
Fans, Combs, Buckles, Clasps,
Chains, Jet, Steel, Gilt and
Silver Jewelry,
Work-boxes, Desks,
Jewel Caskets, Watch
Stands, Cigar-holders,
Portmonnaies, &c.
F. P. PERKINS & BROTHER,
No. 727 Broadway,
Corner of Waverly-place.

GREAT BARGAINS IN RICH DRY GOODS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 12,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED,
having purchased largely at the great peremptory auction sales of last week, the
RICHEST SILKS AND MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS,
at about 50 cents on the dollar. Also,
SHAWLS,
the RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED, with the largest assortment of RICH MATERIALS for
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
in VELVET and ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS, of all colors.
Also, BLACK and COLORED BEAVER CLOTH at less than half price.

CARPETS, CARPETS.
Just received from auction the largest and cheapest stock ever offered in the City; cotton chairs 50c., all wool 70c., superior 8s.@10s. Powerloom $1 60, and English Brussels $1 70 per yard; oil cloths, all widths druggets, rugs, mats, &c., &c.
$300,000 worth of parlor and bedroom furniture, large French mirrors, &c., &c. All goods warranted and sold cheaper than any house in the City for cash.
H. O. FARRELL,
Nos. 267 to 271 8th-st., corner 8th-av.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

W. K. ROBERTS, No. 252 BOWERY AND No. 285 8th-av., will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 12, an immense stock of foreign and domestic dry goods, all purchased at the auction sales, at 25 per cent. below regular prices.
Broche Long Shawls, from $10 and upwards.
Paisley Long and Square Shawls, in all colors.
Wool Plaid Long Shawls, from $6 and upwards.
All the new styles in Basques, Sacques, Talmas, Jackets, &c., &c., &c.
Black and Colored Silks, Irish Poplins, &c., of our own importation, will be offered at decided bargains.
French Merinos, all colors, from 7s. per yard upwards.
All-wool Poplins, Empress Cloths, French Poplins, Plaid and Striped Dress Goods, in every variety, at prices which cannot fail to suit.
Five thousand Balmoral Skirts, just received from auction, from $1 75 to $5 each.
Blankets at $2, worth $4 00.
Blankets at $3, worth $5.
All-wool Blankets $5, worth $8.
All-wool Blankets, $6 50, worth $10.
A full line of Saxony and Shaker Flannels.
Housekeeping Goods, Counterpanes, &c., &c., &c.
Purchasers will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention is called to our Cloak department, which will be found replete with all the latest Paris fashions.
W. K. ROBERTS, No. 252 Bowery and No. 285 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

INDIA SHAWLS.
A SUPERB STOCK.
IN SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
three doors from Amity-st.

27 BOND-ST.—JUST RECEIVED, BEAUTIFUL gifts for holidays in dresses, cloaks, bonnets, &c. All orders promptly attended to.
MME. FARRAIN, PAUL & CO.,
de Paris.

DRY GOODS.

FINE
BUGLE TRIMMINGS
FOR
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.
A SPLENDID LINE NEW AND EXTRA RICH GOODS IN WHITE AND BLACK.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES OF
BONNET FRAMES.
RIBBONS at 10 cents, worth 20 cents.
RIBBONS at 25 cents, worth 62 cents.
RIBBONS at 50 cents, worth $1 25.
RIBBONS at 75 cents, worth $1 50.
RIBBONS at $1, worth $2.
ALL OF WHICH ARE GREAT BARGAINS.
ALL COLORS! ALL WIDTHS!! ALL STYLES!!!
BLACK VELVET RIBBONS.
BROWN VELVET RIBBONS.
BLUE VELVET RIBBONS.
CHERRY VELVET RIBBONS.
DRAB VELVET RIBBONS.
GREEN VELVET RIBBONS.
LAVENDER VELVET RIBBONS.
MAROON VELVET RIBBONS.
ORANGE VELVET RIBBONS.
PURPLE VELVET RIBBONS.
SCARLET VELVET RIBBONS.
WHITE VELVET RIBBONS.
IN ALL WIDTHS.
BONNET VELVETS,
ALL COLORS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
NEW STYLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GIMP,
FRINGES,
BUTTONS,
STEEL TRIMMINGS.
NEW
BONNET RIBBONS
IN
PLAIN RICH GOODS,
RICH SATINS,
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE,
AT
J. BLUXOME'S,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.
SILKS.
A large assortment just added to the stock in PLAIN COLORS and FANCY.
WOOLENS.
The Department replenished with novelties just received. STRIPED PLAIDS and FIGURED in large assortment, much below cost of importation.
BALMORAL STRIPED, the greatest novelty of the day for GORED SKIRTS.
POPLINS, OTTOMANS and SILK VELOURS.
IRISH POPLINS in all colors.
FRENCH SILK POPLINS and SILK VELOURS.
EUGENIE POPLINS, NEW COLORS, at $1 25; value, $1 75.
CLOTH FOR CLOAKING.
A very large addition to the EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, all offered at 25 per cent. below market value.
ASTRAKHAN CLOTH,
in all new shades; also, all white and new mixed.
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
The LARGEST ASSORTMENT in the City, and fully 10 per cent. below wholesale prices.
800 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS from auction.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
All makes of Muslins, 3c. to 5c. per yard cheaper than any other house.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
No. 1 Waverley-place.

CLOAKS AT LEGRAIN'S.
Four new modes just opened.
The balance of the stock 25 per cent. under its value.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
Wholesale trade very dull and manufacturers failing.
RETAILERS FULL OF DEAR GOODS
And no customers to buy them. The reason is
OLD STOCKS ARE NOW WORTH
BUT 50c. TO THE DOLLAR.
And most merchants are not willing to meet a loss by clearing out their goods at half price.
OUR TRADE INCREASING EVERY WEEK;
All caused by marking down OLD goods and selling
NEW GOODS AT NEARLY COST.
Ladies residing in Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and the surrounding country will find themselves richly repaid by buying goods of us. Having two stores, we are able to buy big auction lots cheap.
GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50. FORMER PRICE, $3 00.
BETTER QUALITY, 2 00. FORMER PRICE, 4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS, 2 50. FORMER PRICE, 4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $3. FORMER PRICE, 5 00.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.
The decline in Blankets has been very great.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, 25c., 37½c. and 50c.,
Well worth 37½c., 50c. and 62½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 25c., FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 31c., FORMER PRICE, 44c.
FINE AND WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.,
FORMER PRICE, 50c.
HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.
These flannels are just in from auction.
ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., FORMER PRICE, 20c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 25c.
On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On Alpacas and Merinoes from 25c. to 50c. a yard.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on Monday
BARGAINS IN POINT LACES.
Also in
BLACK CHANTILLY, VALENCIENNES and CLUNY LACES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
NOW OPENING, 2,500 FINE
WAX DOLLS,
JUST IMPORTED FOR OUR
HOLIDAY TRADE.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
our well-known brand,
the most popular Kid Glove in the City.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE ARE CLOSING
WE ARE CLOSING
WE ARE CLOSING
our Black Silks, English and French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces, Worsted Shawls, Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Gaiters, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Linen Hdkfs., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
to make room for our
HOLIDAY GOODS.
To avoid the rush all through December, customers
WILL DO WELL
to make their purchases early.
R. H. MACY,
14th-street and 6th-avenue.
66 Fourteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avenues.
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—JUST RECEIVED BEAUTIFUL gifts for the Holidays in Dresses, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c. All orders promptly attended to.
MME. FARRAIN, PAUL & CO.,
de Paris.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FURS.

FUR WAREHOUSE, NO. 194 WILLIAM-ST., NEAR SPRUCE.
ADOLPHUS GLANZ,
Importer and Manufacturer of FANCY FURS, having lately purchased a large quantity of Skins at greatly reduced prices, is enabled to offer to the trade and public in general,
AN ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES' and GENT'S FURS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
at his old and favorably-known FUR WAREHOUSE, No. 194 William-st., near Spruce.

STATIONERY.

MAGIC INK.
Patented 19th of June, 1866.
For Visiting Cards, Fancy, Ornamental and Secret Writings, in various and shaded colors with one Ink and no trouble.
For sale everywhere; price $1, free by mail through out the country. Agents wanted.
G. DECORDOVA, No. 62 William-st., NewYork.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Meade.

COAL.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD—PINE, oak, and hickory—of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices, at the Empire Wood Depot, No. 78 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 33 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	114⅝	114¾	June, 7-30.......	105¾	106
Coupon, 1881....	114⅝	114⅞	July, 7-30.......	105⅝	106
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107⅜	108	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110¼	110⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅛	107⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	116
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅛	107⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅜	115
New, '65.......	110	110⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅜	114
10-40 Registered.	100⅛	100⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112⅛
10-40 Coupon.....	100⅛	100⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110⅝
Gold.......	146⅛	146¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅛
August, 7-30....	107⅝	108	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅞	110

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OF MINNESOTA.
INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.
The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.
THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $10,000 PER MILE.
Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.
For particulars apply to
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
Corner Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

EXPRESS STOCKS WANTED.
ADAMS,
AMERICAN,
MERCHANTS' UNION,
At the office of O. W. JOSLYN,
Banker and Broker,
No. 35 Broad-st.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
New-York.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlen, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

FOR SALE.
$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Nov. 6, 1866. }
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that payment in full, for the new stock, must be made on or before the 15th inst., or such unpaid stock will be declared forfeited, together with any installments paid thereon.
The bonds of the Company falling due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Second National Bank, in the City of New-Haven, or at this office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1866. }
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1866. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. T. HAWES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. }
TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.
This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Oct. 12, 1866. WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

$4,000 WANTED—THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for which liberal interest will be paid and good security given. Address W. B. C., Box No. 6,096 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA sails..........SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......Nov. 10
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY......Nov. 17
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 21
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY......Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK..........WEDNESDAY......Nov. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London. 95 | Steerage to London.......34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.
ARAGO. HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$160 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA..........Nov. 21
TARIFA..........Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY......Nov. 10
ENGLAND..........SATURDAY......Nov. 17
ERIN..........SATURDAY......Nov. 24
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY......Dec. 1
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S
LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown..........$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown..........35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 10.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 17.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 28.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Dec. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
MARMION, Capt. HAZARD
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, captain E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Nov. 24.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.
The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.
Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong..	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship
MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY,
will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, TUESDAY, AT 3 P. M., connecting with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. The A 1 steamer GRANADA is now receiving freight, and will sail from Pier No. 14 E. R. as above. The elegant and popular sidewheel steamship QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 17. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $8; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all other Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su 't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22 and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 226 Franklin-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 11, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY,
RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT, MANUFACTURER,
NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have a pleasant home for the Winter; (first-class,) the house and its surroundings unsurpassed; within 20 minutes of the Jersey City Ferry by horse-car. Apply to O. H. CROSBY, 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-pl.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom, adjoining, on second floor, front, No. 34 West 29th-st.

A PARLOR AND TWO ELEGANTLY furnished bedrooms to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table: references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office, New-York.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE—A large, well-furnished room, fronting south; large closets, running water, bath, &c., near by; with or without board; at a moderate rent.

WANTED—APARTMENTS WITH BOARD FOR four persons, between Washington-square and 26th-st.; state terms, which must be moderate. Address Box No. 922 Post-office.

A—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, en suite; private table if desired. No. 11 East 14th-st., west of Broadway and four doors from Delmonico's.

NO. 44 JANE-ST., BETWEEN 8TH-AV. and Hudson-st., furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with first-class board at No. 162 East Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in 14th-st., near 2d-av. Address W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 34 BOND-STREET—LARGE, NEWLY, first-class and handsomely furnished rooms, with private table. Best City reference given.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, CORNER IRVING-PLACE and 16th-st., New-York, and in close proximity to all the prominent places of public amusement. This new and magnificent hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Parties can be served at *Table d' Hote* or *Restaurant a la Carte*. In all its appointments, modern improvements and conveniences, and in the sumptuousness and elegance of its furniture, it is not surpassed by any other hotel. The style and comforts of the restaurant and the *cuisine* are equal to any in the City. French, German and Italian spoken.
ROBERTS & PALMER, Proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS, at the new and spacious Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th of November, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, as above, by order of Messrs. Schleicher, Walkinshaw & Co., of this City, the valuable collection of works of art consigned to them for exhibition and sale in this country by celebrated European artists, a large number of which have been recently received and never before exhibited. The sale will be positively without reserve. Also, a number of high-class pictures by prominent American artists. Among the foreign artists will be found the following, viz.:

Carl Becker,	Lachenwitz,	Post,
Musin,	Tousssaint,	Von Francke,
Schenbach,	Hilgers,	Litschauer,
Sonderland,	Van Starkenburg,	Webb,
Huggins,	Von Thoren,	Seel,
Lot,	Ludwig,	Gerard,
Carl Hubner,	Willems,	Baron de Leys,
Hiddeman,	Noelle,	Roaner, and others

Among American artists are the following:

R. Gignoux,	R. W. Weir,	Fuchsel,
R. W. Hubbard,	C. A. Sumner,	C. Moran,
E. D. Lewis,	Hamilton,	Pope,
Culyerhouse,	Hekking,	and others.
J. Buchanan Read,	Geo. Brown,	

Also, a very valuable original portrait of De Witt Clinton, from the collection of the late Philip Hone, Esq., by C. C. Ingham.
Also, a very valuable collection from Philadelphia.

J. F. Herring,	Nicholson,	Conderc, Kreighoff,
Seigner,	A. Veron,	Shayer, Seig-Perry,
Galamo,	Fichel,	ner, Morris, London
Juliard,	Accard,	Berthier, Couturier,
Robbe, of	Sauvage,	Meadows, Gilbert,
Brussels,	Lanfant,	Notteman, Van Lampu-
P. Caron,	Kennard,	Duverger, ten,
Cotes,	Patroist,	Marohn, and others.

Including several very fine water colors. They will be open for public exhibition free, on and after Monday, 12th inst., and two evenings previous to sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Terms of sale, cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE.
The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.
The lot is 286 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.
Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given; and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Large sale of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
RICH PARLOR FURNITURE,
TURKISH EASY CHAIRS AND LOUNGES,
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
PARIAN AND CHINA VASES, BRONZES, &c.
An extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers.
At the four-story dwelling-house No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on MONDAY, Nov. 12, afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely. Sale positive. Deposit required.

AUCTION SALE.
By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 12 M., a large lot of single, double and treble blocks, and a large variety of carpenters' tools, &c. Also, a miscellaneous lot of stoves and cooking utensils.
For catalogues apply at Storekeeper's office.
A deposit of twenty per cent. will be required from all purchasers.
EDWARD HOOKER,
Acting Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1866.

J. COLES, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT PRIVATE residence, with stable, &c.; also 166 vacant lots, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, part of the Polhemus Estate.
JAMES COLES' SONS will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 360 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the elegant mansion, house and grounds on 5th-av., between President and Carroll sts.; also vacant lots on 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs. and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Macomb and First sts. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell, by order of Brevet Maj. Francis E. Berier, C. S. U. S. A., on MONDAY, 12th inst., at No. 4 State-st., at 11 A. M., among others, the following condemned commissary stores, viz.: 33 barrels pork, 30 barrels salt beef, 5 barrels flour, 20 boxes hard bread, 5 barrels hominy, 7½ kegs pickles, bacon, canned meat, 1 barrel corn meal.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the bonded warehouse in basement of No. 41 Cortlandt-st., Oct. 12, 1866, at 11 A. M., for non-payment of taxes, under the National Revenue law, one case containing 28,000 cigarettes. W. BAILEY, Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.
20,000 feet superior White Pine, 1 inch, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch, for sale by O. N. LOOMIS, Binghamton, N. Y.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS BETTER—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp corners, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers at retail, and wholesale by the manufacturers.
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 189 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

DRESS-MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, at much less than usual charges, and warranted to suit, at No. 124 4th-av. Inquire of Mrs. THOMPSON in the skirt-store.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bug $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

WOOD TURNING—BY STEAM-POWER—EXECUTED with neatness and despatch, at short notice at No. 450 Water-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THREE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, for $500 each—Nos. 861, 863, 864. All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person giving such information to the undersigned as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.
HENRY N. BEACH, Attorney, No. 38 Nassau-st.

LOST.—A BANK-BOOK ON GREENWICH Savings Bank, No. 17,331. The finder will receive a reward by returning the same to the owner. G. A. TILFORD, No. 223 West 4th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
NO. 14 PINE-ST.
Auction sales of real estate, stocks, furniture, &c. made on favorable terms. Real estate bought and sold at private sale. Houses wanted.
WANTED,
Several houses above 9th-st.; also, property in other parts of the City.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
Those remaining, lately advertised, at
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS
than any within twenty squares above. For sale at same rate by J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st. Located within a few feet of 8th-av. entrance. Attention of close buyers specially desired.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF AN ESTATE, the fine residence on the south side of President-street (No. 168,) near Clinton-street, Brooklyn, 38 feet wide, thoroughly built by days' work; needs only an examination to be appreciated; open during day for inspection; lot 50x100 feet; two extra lots if wanted; neighborhood excellent. E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW Philadelphia brick houses, near Fulton-av.; three-stories, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements; brick furnace in cellar, two washstands, two water-closets; bath, wash trays, &c., sewer connection, &c.; price $8,500 each. Inquire of J. KIRBY, Gates-av., near Washington-av., possession immediately.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—With immediate possession, a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, on Avenue A and 121st-st.; price $12,500; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also more lots adjoining if desired, on very easy terms.
S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE THREE-STORY brick house in Brooklyn, E. D., with water and gas; good neighborhood and convenient to ferries. Price $5,500. Possession immediately. J. ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 15, or No. 34 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house, suitable for a small or moderate-sized family, with mirrors, parlor furniture, carpets; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 134 Lexington-av., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND IN Orange Valley, near the station, with farmhouse and a fine brook of water, for sale at $500 per acre; also a beautiful building lot in Llewellyn Park. L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

MURRAY HILL—FEW DOORS FROM 5TH-AV., first-class four-story high-stoop brown stone house, superior order, for sale cheap, with or without the fine furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$55,000.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS high-stoop brown-stone house, 26x60, with extra size lot and stable, near Fifth-avenue Hotel; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NINE VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—Near Central Park, on south side of 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., midway of the block. Apply at Sixth-av. Railroad depot.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone-front house and lot on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND FARMS for sale or to let on the banks of the Hudson, between this City and Albany. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE 12 ROOMS, with two acres of good land, abundance of fruit, located immediately upon the river bank, north of Tarrytown; price $10,000. S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

BROOKLYN PROSPECT PARK.—Wanted to purchase, lots in the vincinity of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Call or address WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—Lot 125x85, covered with fruit, in a good location; price $3,500; $1,900 on bond and mortgage.
S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FURNISHED, one house, 12 rooms, gas, water, bath and stable, $125 per month; one house, 12 rooms, one add. water and stable, $125 per month; one cottage, 10 rooms, gas, range, bath and stable, $100 per month; one house, 14 rooms, gas, range, bath, $200 per month. Unfurnished—One cottage, 7 rooms, water and stable, $400 per annum; one house, 10 rooms, water, $750 per annum; one house, 14 rooms, water, $1,000. All kinds of property for sale. A. B. MILLS, No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 24, and 156th-st. and 10th-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three story high stoop brick house, in a first-class location, on Putnam-av., Brooklyn. House handsomely furnished, and rent very moderate. Inquire of
TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR A YEAR OR more, to a private family only, an extra-sized house in West 23d-st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. A first-class establishment in every way desirable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE; TEN ROOMS, ON THE river bank at Spuyten Duyvil; rent until May 1, $250. a furnished at Riverdale, $150 per month; several at Tarrytown at nominal rents.
S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY English-basement house in West 39th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent, $250 per month.
R. H. HINE, No. 561 6th-av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—A fine store, located in the vicinity of Canal-st., size 25 feet, well adapted for the jobbing business; possession at an early day. Address Box No. 5,659 Post-office.

TO LET—A NEW STORE IN CANAL-ST., NEAR Broadway; also store and basement, 24x70, in Crosby-st., near Grand-st. and Broadway, just finished. Apply at No. 31 Crosby-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TWO LARGE dwellings, (22 rooms in one and 19 in the other,) suitable for boarding-houses, in good order; possession immediately. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen without board, in a first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, connecting, neatly furnished. Terms $20. Apply at No. 29 East 14th-st.

TO LET—ON FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, A first-class corner store. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST., handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with bath-rooms adjoining, for gentlemen only, without board.

OFFICES TO LET.—LARGE AND PLEASANT rooms on the second floor of the corner building, No. 29 Broadway; immediate possession. Apply at Room 16.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED, NEAT AND CONVENIENT floor, between Broadway and 7th-av., below 23d-st. Address, with full particulars, FRANK, Box No. 6,196 Post-office.

WANTED—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on second floor, by an elderly lady and companion; location near Murray Hill. Address, with terms, T. W., Box No. 1,650 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRUSTEES' NOTICE.
The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 20th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—
Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.
And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.
Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.
If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.
JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY, } Trustees.
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of November, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Parts 1 and 2.
One panel of 100 Petit Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Part 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Part 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.
All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 13th day of November, 1866. CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.
THE GREAT PICTURE
PAINTED BY
H. BALLING,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE
DERBY GALLERY,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

RISTORI'S RETURN FROM BOSTON.
French Theatre..........Director, J. Grau
SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS.
Ristori Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering's.
MONDAY, Nov. 12, opening night, and Wednesday, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in Scribe and Legouve's tragedy, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Nov. 15, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, MME. RISTORI will give one of her EVENINGS OF RECITATIONS at the new STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY CONCERTS, SUNDAY CONCERTS AT STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON has the pleasure to announce that he has effected an association with Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, by which they will be enabled to introduce to the patrons of the Sunday Concerts, &c., all the members of the renowned combination known as the
BATEMAN TROUPE.
THE ELEVENTH SUNDAY CONCERT
will take place at
STEINWAY HALL,
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1866,
on which occasion the following brilliant array of talent will assist in an excellent programme:
MME. PAREPA,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON,
MR. G. W. COLBY.
MR. THEO. THOMAS..........Conductor
and his
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at the Hall on Sunday evening.

STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
Nov. 12, 1866,
under the direction of
MR. H. L. BATEMAN AND L. F. HARRISON.
It is intended that these entertainments, while offering the best morceaux of the classic and general schools, both vocal and instrumental, shall be of a strictly popular character. Mr. Bateman and Harrison, in announcing the above enterprise, believe that it will insure to the public a succession of brilliant entertainments at which the most distinguished artists will make their appearance in rapid succession.
The following artists will assist on MONDAY EVENING:
MRS. MARIE ABBOTT, Soprano.
MR. ALFRED PEASE, Pianist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. LETSCH, Trombone Soloist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS..........Conductor
and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7¼; to begin at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
"THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY."
MONDAY, Nov. 12, sixty-first performance of M. HARTZ, when he will introduce for the first time a perfectly new feat, "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," "THE WONDERFUL PHENOMENON" OF THE "HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR," the most startling illusion ever witnessed.
THE BASKET TRICK, GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
And other Miracles Every Night.
Pianist—A. Sedgwick, who will also perform on the Concertina. Tickets 50c. Reserved chairs $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
"Miss Jones' Wedding. No Cards."
(An Oil Story, in verse.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1866.
"Miss Briggs. (Strong-Minded.) Her Courtship."
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1866.
"The Gentleman from England."
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1866.
Tickets, with reserved and unreserved seats, can be had of Messrs. Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Macoy & Hewig, No. 112 Broadway; Tremaines, (late Waters,) No. 481 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Jones, (late Crowens,) No. 843 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Irving Hall; and for unreserved seats only, at all other music and book stores.
Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BATEMAN CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1866.
Mme. PAREPA, Sig. BRIGNOLI and all the artists will appear. Seats ready Monday, Nov. 12, at Brooklyn Academy and No. 112 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW A position as housekeeper in a private family; best of references given and required. Apply at No. 155 East 30th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. No call on the Sabbath.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant; has no objections to do chamberwork; good reference. Call at or address No. 143 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day. Call at or address No. 550 8th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, from Boston, (English,) without incumbrance, situations in a first-class boarding-house or private family, where trust and confidence are required; the wife is a good chambermaid and seamstress; the man as steward and waiter; good testimonials. Address WATERS, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years, as entry or general clerk in a wholesale or jobbing house; speaks French and Spanish fluently; is well educated, and lives with his parents; a permanent situation more desirable than high wages. Address CLARKSON, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can be found with his last employer; best of City reference. Call on or address J. L., for two days, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as shipping clerk or otherwise, in some wholesale establishment; has been two years in business; the best of reference given. Address J. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant who can pack goods and write a good hand; reference unexceptionable. Address E. W. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; the best references given. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 382 Broadway, corner Franklin. Call on EDWARD CAMPBELL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man in a private family; is a first-class servant, and has the best of reference. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, FULLY competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; no Irish need apply; best City references required. Call between 11 and 3 o'clock at No. 34 Union-square, corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good City references. Call, for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 9 West 16th-st.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST CHANCE YET.—A work of historical value and national importance. The only work on our navy yet in the field. Agents find no competition. In press,
FARRAGUT
AND
OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS,
By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished Author and Historian.
In one handsome volume, with 22 splendid steel portraits and battle scenes—comprising the early life, public services and naval career of Admiral D. G. Farragut, Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, Admirals Foot, Dupont, Stringham, Davis, Goldsborough and Dahlgren; Commodores Wilkes, Winslow, Worden, Bailey, and many other prominent naval celebrities, written in Mr. Headley's graphic and inimitable style; with an authentic account of battles, sieges and bombardments, including the recent discoveries in conducting naval warfare, by gun-boats and iron-clad vessels; also thrilling descriptions of the most brilliant exploits and achievements of the rebellion.
The authenticity of the work is beyond a doubt, as most of the material concerning their early life and public services was furnished directly by the officers or their friends.
To experienced agents a more popular and rapid selling work was never offered. Sold only by agents. Send at once for the outfit and commence the canvass. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of DIBBLEE & HOWARD, for the transaction of business as bankers and brokers, and will occupy from and after 12th November, inst., Office No. 30 Wall-st., United States Treasury Building, adjoining Messrs. Howes & Macy, W. W. DIBBLEE,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange,
late with Wm. & John O'Brien.
F. A. HOWARD,
of U. S. Treasury Department, Washington.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR a man of will and energy to establish a branch advertising house in St. Louis or Cincinnati. Address A. P., Box No. 6,096 New-York Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 73d-st., from the 3d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
C. A. PEABODY,
GEO. F. BALDWIN,
THOS. DUNLAP,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A LOCAL AND MORAL DRAMA.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
The pleasing, popular and interesting drama of
ROSINA MEADOWS,
Adapted to DIVERT THE YOUTHFUL IMAGINATION, leave SALUTARY IMPRESSIONS UPON THE MEMORY, and to MINISTER TO AN UPRIGHT, MORAL JUDGMENT.
To be seen at all hours a
RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of the following splendid specimens:
DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
ALL LIVING.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited,
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY,
AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 636 POUNDS, measures 3 feet 2 inches across the shoulders, and 6 feet 3 inches around the waist. He is very intelligent, active and pleasing.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.
SATURDAY—THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
To Matinée, 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RISTORI'S RETURN FROM BOSTON.
THURSDAY, Nov. 15, sixth and last subscription. Mme ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Ticket office, Brooklyn Academy and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers..........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
Second week of the immensely successful drama, GRIFFITH GAUNT, played nightly to crowded and enthusiastic houses.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, and every evening, the NEW and POWERFUL DRAMA OF THE PASSIONS, in five acts, founded on Charles Reade's widely read, sterling romance, by Augustin Daly, Esq., author of "Leah, the Forsaken," "Taming a Butterfly," &c., and entitled
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR,
JEALOUSY,
presented with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, by Hayes and Farren; new music, by H. Tissington; new costumes, by R. Williams; machinery and properties, by Denham and Lundy, and a carefully chosen cast, including Miss Rose Eytinge and Mr. John K. Mortimer, who have been expressly engaged to sustain the leading characters in this brilliant play; Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, Gomersal, Bland, Jamison, &c.
In the course of the drama an entirely novel and stirring scene, representing with historical accuracy the old sports at the famed
LANCASHIRE FAIR,
including a "Country Dance," "Climbing the Pole," "Jumping in Sacks," (an old English game,) a "Pig Chase," &c., together with the old-fashioned puppet and side shows peculiar to the old established festivals of "Merrie England."
SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., a grand MATINEE, at which will be presented the successful burlesque,
PERDITA; OR, THE ROYAL MILKMAID.
Doors open at 12½.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
FOR THE WEEK.
Drama of
THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY.
Drama of
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Revival of G. L. Fox's comic pantomime,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL,
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
Clown, G. L. Fox. Pantaloon, C. K. Fox.
Supported by the full pantomime troupe.
TWO PIECES BY THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND OPERA
WILL OPEN
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
MONDAY,
NOV. 26, 1866.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES
Are open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen from 8½ to 9½ A. M., to ladies from 10 to 11 A. M. For information, call between or after the exercises, viz.: 9½ to 10 or at 11 o'clock. Another class will meet, afternoon or evening, as soon as a number of persons have subscribed. Mr. Favarger will accept one or two private classes whose members can contribute together $1,000 a term, and consents to give to these classes the number of lessons they chose to take per week. The public classes meet five times a week, and each pupil contributes $30 for the first term of twenty lessons, $25 for the second, $20 for the third, $18 for the fourth.
Mr. Favarger invites the ladies and gentlemen interested in the study of French to attend at the explanation of his system, to take place in the Chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, at 3½ o'clock. He will illustrate by what exercises any one can pronounce French as well as a native.
A circular, with recommendations from Professors Agassiz, Guyot, Botta and others, with testimonials from classes, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. F. through Box No. 6,128.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A literary union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

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HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N. Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, Business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

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A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 149 East 34th-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF the English branches desires a position as resident or daily governess in New-York or Brooklyn; best of reference given. Address B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
WM. STUART..........Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
She will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
in C. W. Tayleure's original dramatization of
EAST LYNNE,
EAST LYNNE,
(specially adapted for Mrs. Bowers.)
LADY ISABEL, MME. VINE, } MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Sir Francis Levison, Mr. J. C. McCollom, Messrs. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, Duff, Duell, Hinton, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Boniface, Miss Andrews and others
IN THE CAST.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
Will be presented, with all the completeness of scenery, correct costumes, and elegance of appointments that distinguished its first production at this theatre, Colley Cibber's comedy, entitled
THE DOUBLE GALLANT,
being the second of the series of revivals of the
OLD STANDARD COMEDIES,
and given with the following excellent distribution:
Sir Solomon Sadlife..........Mr. John Gilbert
Atall..........Mr. Frederic Robinson
Careless..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Old Mr. Wilford..........Mr. George Holland
Clerimont..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Capt. Strutt..........Mr. W. H. Norton
Saunter..........Mr. J. C. Williamson
Sir Harry Atall..........Mr. G. Browne
Sir Squabble Splithair..........Mr. J. Leonard
Finder..........Mr. T. Graham
Supple..........Mr. Pope
Dr. Bolus..........Mr. Ward | Apothecary.. Mr. Cashin
Clarinda..........Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Dainty..........Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Sadlife..........Mrs. Clara Jennings
Sylvia..........Mrs. Sedley Brown
Wishwell..........Mrs. John Sefton
Situp..........Miss F. Green
Maid..........Miss Timony | Messenger..........Miss Scott
The play concluding with a
MINUET AND COUNTRY DANCE
by all the characters—arranged by Mr. GROSSE.
The old Comedies will be presented alternately.
CONSTANT NOVELTY AND VARIETY:
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13—THE FAST FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14—£100,000.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15—THE RIVALS.
In preparation, an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY.
NOTE.—Notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
The box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
FRENCH OPERA NIGHT.
TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.
The splendid three acts opera by Ambroise Thomas,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
LE SONGE D'UNE NUIT D'ETE,
with magnificent mise en scene, full orchestra, large chorus, new costumes and appointments.
Ticket office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Reëntree of the
ONLY GREAT FEMALE RIDER IN THE WORLD,
M'LLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,
EMOTIONAL, SENSATIONAL EQUESTRIENNE.
First appearance of
ROBERT STICKNEY,
CHAMPION PAD RIDER OF THE GLOBE,
THE PARAGON OF GENERAL PERFORMERS.
First week of
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE BOY WONDER,
in his fascinating
TIGHT ROPE EXERCISES.
First week of
MR. N. AUSTIN, CLOWN, COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST.
THOSE FOUR STARS,
presented in conjunction with the best organized
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC CORPS
ever collected through the means of managerial tact and liberality, will afford
AN UNPRECEDENTED DISPLAY
OF EXCELLENCE, SKILL AND EXECUTION.
First time of the National Entree entitled the
MARCH OF THE PATRIOTS,
introducing
TEN BLOODED HORSES,
ELEGANTLY CAPARISONED.
THE COMIC MULES

MUSICAL.

J. SCHUBERTH & CO., NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, one of the great publishing houses in Europe, invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of foreign and American MUSIC, and request a call for Catalogues.

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

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M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 83 Madison-av., near 29th-st., piano, violin, flute and vocal music taught, under the best masters. Terms, $10 per quarter. Conservatory instruction books free. Established 1863.
E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

BERRY & THOMPSON, MANUFACTURERS of the celebrated CHORAL ORGANS, recommended by H. C. Timm and our best organists; superior to all reed organs; prices low. General depot at T. S. BERRY'S, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

A CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, SECOND-HAND, in good order, price $550. Great bargains in Boston and New-York. New and second-hand pianos. Pianos to let, and sold on monthly payments.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE—EQUAL TO any Steinway or Chickering piano, and twenty per cent. less in price, at HENRY SCHROEDER'S Musical Institute, No. 71 Eldridge-st. Also, two splendid upright pianos for sale cheap, or to let.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ORGANIST IN some church; also will take charge of singing. Apply to J. H. FOSTER, No. 536 Broadway, care of Mason Brothers.

FOR SALE—A CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, nearly new, in first-rate order. Address C. G. P., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

PIANOS.—FIVE FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, WITH all the recent improvements, will be sold at bargains for a few days, at STEEDMAN'S, No. 79 West 14th-st.

DANCING

F. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS.
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 72 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 34 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

BALLS.

LINDSEY BLUES' BALL.—FOURTEENTH season, Irving Hall, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1866. Tickets $3. For sale by the members and at the Theatre Ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old, 15½ hands, long mane and tail, and perfect. Also a beautiful long-tailed gray, warranted to trot in three minutes, and perfect. Can be seen, until sold, at private stable, No. 16 West 18th-st., before 12 M.

IMPORTED THOROUGHBRED SADDLE mare for sale, 15½ hands, dark sorrel, 7 years old, very handsome; pedigree given; very valuable for breeding. Second stable in the alley, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

RESTAURANTS.

NO. 688 BROADWAY. NO. 688 BROADWAY.
"LE PAVILLION" RESTAURANT.
Breakfast (a la carte) from 7 A. M. to 12 o'clock M. Table d'hote, from 12 to 9 o'clock P. M. 50 cents.
Supper (a la carte) until 12 o'clock at night. Fine table claret, 50 cents a bottle, 25 cents per half bottle. Families supplied with supper. The subscribers will pay the utmost attention to the wishes of their patrons, and will at all times endeavor to give satisfaction to everybody by prompt and first-class attendance. Please to give us a call. STEPHAN & EHRHARDT,
Proprietors.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 36 William-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

OSTEOPLASTIC, OR ARTIFICIAL BONE, for restoring decayed teeth to their original shape and soundness, without pain. Proprietor ... No. ... West 14th-st. Fourteen thousand testimonials ...

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Cavalry Inspections—The Eighth Regiment Exhibition Drill—Promenade Concerts — Recent Changes—Current News and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Very little news of interest in National Guard circles can be presented this week, owing to the occurrence of the election on Tuesday, and its attendant excitements. Now that the Fall inspections are over, the different regiments are turning their attention to social amusements, with which they intend lightening the tedium of the regular drill season, now in active progress.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT DRILL.

As previously announced in the TIMES, the Eighth Regiment, Washington Greys, will give an exhibition drill in Casey's Tactics, at Tompkins Parade Ground, on Thursday next, the 15th inst. This drill has a double purpose, to give the Greys an opportunity of showing their efficiency in the several movements of the school of the battalion, and at the same time make a visible comparison between CASEY'S and MORRIS' systems. That the Eighth will succeed in showing their National Guard friends that they have not fallen a whit behind their old established and hard earned reputation, no reasonable doubt can exist. The drill will also prove of great interest from the fact that the command will appear in their time-honored gray uniform. Lieut.-Col. WENTWORTH, commanding the Eighth Regiment, has issued the following order for the parade of that command:

In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will parade for drill at Tompkins-square, in full fatigue, (white gloves,) on Thursday, Nov. 15. Companies will report on the square at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report (dismounted) to the Colonel at 1:45 o'clock, P. M.; non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the Adjutant at the same hour. Line will be formed at 2 o'clock P. M. Should the day prove stormy the drill will take place the first fair day, at the same hour and place. Tickets of admission to the square will be issued for the drill, which can be obtained of Col. VARIAN, No. 60 St. Marks-place; Lieut.-Col. WENTWORTH, No. 187 Grand-street; Major CARR, No. 367 Centre-street; BRAISTED'S Marble Hall, Fourth-avenue, or of any officer of the Regiment. Carriages will be admitted at the Eighth-street gate. There will be drills of the officers and non-commissioned officers, without muskets, at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 13 and 14. Orderlies call at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Captains will detail privates and report eight files, exclusive of guides, on each evening.

That Casey's Tactics will be proved to be far superior to the new system there can be do question, for this system has survived the most searching criticism, owing to the fact that the author drew his inspiration from the best models, having incorporated in that work the most salient points of the English and French schools, having also a due regard to the principal features of "Scott" and "Hardee," which systems were also modeled on the European course of movements. We would call attention, in this connection, to the fact that Casey's Tactics are the only authorized system for our regular and militia forces, and the introduction of any new fangled ideas or movements, into the discipline of the National Guard are simply contrary to all precedent, and in defiance of the Constitution of the State of New-York, which expressly states that the militia forces of the State of New-York shall be governed and disciplined by the same rules and regulations as are adopted by the War Department of the United States for the regular army, which designates Casey's Tactics for such discipline and education. The admirers of CASEY have, therefore, everything in their favor, and it is to be hoped that no more efforts will be made to distract attention from the regularly adopted system. In order to render the First Division a cohesive body uniformity in tactical movements is simply imperative, and no command can drill in two systems at once without falling in rank. Why isolated regiments should cling to a new idea when it is known to be contrary to existing orders, is something we should very much like to have explained. Gen. SANDFORD'S order was not a legal one, and was rescinded in orders from General Headquarters at Albany. The Eighth Regiment drill will doubtless bring this amicable controversy to a satisfactory end.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, the week ending Nov. 3, 1866:

Thirteenth Brigade—George H. Thomas, Hospital Surgeon, Oct. 12, vice Shibley, resigned.

Thirty-first Brigade—Jesse J. Richards, Hospital Surgeon, July 1, vice Peters, removed from district.

First Regiment of Infantry—Peter J. Martin, First Lieutenant, Sept. 10, vice Lyons, declined; Cornelius H. Carling, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 10, vice Martin, promoted; George A. C. Barnett, Captain, Sept. 19, vice Jacobsohn, resigned; John W. King, First Lieutenant, Sept. 12, vice Day, resigned.

Third Regiment of Infantry—John Smith, Captain, Oct. 10, vice Butler, resigned.

Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry—Thomas B. Young, Captain, Oct. 6, vice J. Smith, resigned; George W. Crist, First Lieutenant, Oct. 6, vice Terwilliger, removed from district; James C. Crist, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 6, vice Ferbush, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—Richard Vose, Captain, June 26, vice Thorned, resigned; George W. Wingate, First Lieutenant, June 22, vice Franklin, resigned; John S. Bussing, Second Lieutenant, June 22, vice Wingate, promoted; Charles S. Bunker, Adjutant, Aug. 30, vice Dean, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry—James G. Gregory, Captain, Oct. 19, vice Rogers, resigned; Alfred G. Kelley, First Lieutenant, Oct. 19, vice Gregory, promoted; H. Herbert Hogins, Second Lieutenant, vice Kelly, promoted.

Forty-seventh Regiment of Infantry—Washington Farrington, First Lieutenant, Oct. 2, vice Brown, resigned; John Eaton, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 2, vice Farrington, promoted.

Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Christopher Reinfieldt, Captain, May 15, vice Mayer, resigned; Philip Ruppert, First Lieutenant, May 15, vice Reinfieldt, promoted; John Bower, Second Lieutenant, May 15, original vacancy.

Sixty-first Regiment of Infantry—Charles Lamb, Captain, June 7, vice Morie, removed from district; Harrison Cronkhite, Second Lieutenant, vice Lamb promoted.

Eighty-first Regiment of Infantry—W. A. Goodell, Captain, Aug. 13, vice Ingham, resigned; Myron Youram, First Lieutenant, vice Goodell, promoted.

One Hundred and Eighth Regiment of Infantry—John H. Wilbur, Surgeon, Sept. 19, vice Terph, cashiered; Jacob Van Hensen, Chaplain, Sept. 24, reappointed.

One Hundred and Ninth Regiment of Infantry—Matthew Frosser, Captain, Oct. 27, vice Felkins, resigned; John Post, First Lieutenant, Oct. 27, vice Bogart, removed from district; Charles W. Ball, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 27, vice H. Mack, removed from district.

THE CAVALRY INSPECTIONS.

The First and Third Regiments of Cavalry have been inspected, and the members paraded by each command were quite creditable to them. Both regiments paraded dismounted, consequently no estimate could be made of the state of the equipments. Considering the almost insurmountable difficulties encountered by these cavalry commands, the inspections proved successful, though the necessity of consolidating the First Regiment into a battalion presents itself forcibly to every military man. This command has 321 registered members, 229 of whom appeared on inspection, and several of the companies were mere skeletons. Either the First must make strenuous efforts or they will be consolidated, as that will be the fate of every languishing command before the next Fall Inspections, as important movements to that end are even now on foot. The Third Regiment presented a fine appearance on parade, having 592 sabres present out of a total of 743, and they are evidently improving.

ELECTION FOR BRIGADIER IN THE THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, commanding the First Division, has issued the following special order, under date of Nov. 2, 1866:

In compliance with special order No. 340, General Headquarters, State of New-York, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, Oct. 31, 1866, an election to fill the vacancy of Brigadier-General in the Third Brigade, First Division, N. G., S. N. Y., caused by the retiring from active service of Brig.-Gen. WM. HALL, is hereby ordered to be held at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y., (corner Third-avenue and Sixth-street, New-York City,) Nov. 20, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M.

There is naturally an active contest in progress relative to this important election, and candidates are as thick as blackberries were in the Virginia Valley, after Gettysburgh. Gen. LEFFERTS, formerly of the Seventh Regiment; Col. VARIAN, of the Eighth, and now in temporary command of the Third Brigade; Col. LE GAL, of the Fifty-fifth; Col. HAWKINS, of the First, and Col. EMMONS CLARK, of the Seventh, are spoken of as aspiring to the position of Brigadier. Col. CLARK has never authorized the use of his name, and he will probably so announce in time. Col. HAWKINS is the junior officer of that rank in the brigade, and it is not probable that he will poll a large vote if he should be nominated, which is not probable. Col. LE GAL has been a most faithful commanding officer of the Garde Lafayette, and we very much doubt if that prosperous organization would readily consent to lose him. He would, however, be a most proper selection, if Col. VARIAN'S paramount claims could be disposed of. As senior Colonel in the brigade, the promotion would seem to be his by right, apart from the fact that he is in every way peculiarly fitted for the position of Brigadier. His past success with the Eighth Regiment should satisfy every one that Col. VARIAN would carry the business of the brigade and its effective discipline to a successful ending. We have good reason for believing that these views are entertained by a majority of the field officers in the Third Brigade, and the election will no doubt result in his being selected for the position.

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

On Friday evening the fourth annual promenade concert, and the first one of the present season, of the Twenty-third Regiment, took place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The occasion was a most brilliant one, and the house was crowded to excess. To call these affairs promenade concerts is simply absurd, for they are in reality full-dress balls with a preparatory promenade programme, though we would not be understood as objecting to them; on the contrary, they are a great improvement over the old-fashioned style of promenade concerts. The Academy was superbly decorated for the occasion with streamers of red, white and blue, national ensigns and regimental banners, while a myriad of gas jets illumined the auditorium with a blaze of light. The display of feminine toilets was a superb one, nearly every lady present in the house being attired in full evening dress. The commissioned officers of the regiment acted as the Reception Committee, and succeeded admirably in their efforts to provide accommodation for their numerous friends. The following gentlemen acted as the Executive Committee: Capt. A. J. Metz, Chairman; Lieut. C. E. Satteries; Lieut. Wm. L. Martin, Lieut. Charles B. Hunter, Company A; Sergt. George P. Willets, Company B; Lieut. W. R. Bunker, Company C; Sergt. Alfred J. Pouch, Company D; Private J. McWilliam, Company E; Sergt. W. H. Bourdette, Company F; Private H. L. Crane, Company G; Lieut. B. F. Burtis, Company H; Lieut. L. T. Sherrill, Company I; Private Robert P. Lyon, Company K.

The music was furnished by the Twenty-third Regiment Band of sixty pieces, under the joint direction of M. PAPST and L. CONTERNO, and was admirably rendered. The following comprised the programme of promenade and music:

1. March—"Gemma de Vergy"—DONIZETTI. 2. Song—"How Fair art Thou"—WEIDT. 3. Overture—"Siege of Corinth"—ROSSINI. 4. Waltz—"Les Gardes de la Reine"—GODFREY. 5. Selections—"Il Trovatore"—VERDI. 6. Galop—"Jerome Park"—PAPST. 7. Quickstep—"Twenty-third Regiment"—CONTERNO. 8. Overture—"Jubel"—WEBER. 9. Polka—"Papageno"—STASNY. 10. Selections—"Don Sebastiano"—DONIZETTI. 11. March—"Hoch Preussen Hoch"—NEUMANN.

The doors of the Academy were thrown open at 7 o'clock, and the house was crowded when the musical programme commenced an hour later. At 10 o'clock the programme of dances began, the band being divided into three orchestras, two of which furnished the programme and dance music in the main ball-room, while the third kept a crowd of dancers busy in the concert hall attached to the Academy.

Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and the affair was in every way a success.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Col. CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, in General Order No. 9, dated Nov. 7, 1866, has directed that the officers and sergeants of that command shall assemble at the Armory, over Tompkins Market, for drill and military instruction, at 8 o'clock P. M., of the following days, viz.: Saturday, Nov. 17; Saturday, Dec. 1; Saturday, Dec. 15, and Saturday, Dec. 29. Adjutant WM. H. KIPP having been elected Captain of Company D, vice RIBLETT, resigned, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Rank Oct. 8, 1866. Sergt. HENRY S. STEELE having been appointed Adjutant of this Regiment, vice KIPP promoted, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Rank Nov. 1, 1866. The following-named members, having been expelled from their respective companies, are dishonorably discharged, viz.: CHARLES E. LANGDON, Company C, Oct. 5; AUGUSTUS LOSEE, Company E, Oct. 2; F. M. LOSEE, Company E, Oct. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Col. MILLER, commanding Tenth Brigade at Troy, has ordered a regimental court-martial for the trial of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, to be held on the 16th of December. Major STEENBURGH has been appointed President of the Court.

President JOHNSON has brevetted Col. WILLIAM WILSON, of "Wilson's Zouaves," Sixth New-York Volunteers, to the honorary rank of Brigadier-General, for gallant and meritorious services during the late war, the commission to date from March 13, 1865. This is a tardy but well deserved recognition of Col. WILSON'S services in the war.

In the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. ALLEN has signified his intention of offering a prize medal to the company which shall, at the next annual inspection, parade the greatest number of men, and a similar medal for the company securing the largest number of recruits during the next twelve months. Major-Gen. MICKLE will also present a handsome dress sword to the company commander having the neatest and most correct set of rolls, papers and books at the next annual inspection. These prizes are offered in a good spirit, and we trust this idea will be more generally carried out.

Brig.-Gen. George W. PALMER, Commissary-General of Ordnance, has determined upon having suitable racks for the accommodation of sufficient muskets, to be used by commands drilling in the State Arsenal. These arms will be kept in the best order, and will greatly aid the assembling of regiments for battalion drill, as the men can report at once to the arsenal, instead of the regimental armory. No excuse can now be offered by delinquent members.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY.

The Complaint Against Mr. Hellen Dismissed—The Careless Business Habits of Wall-street Brokers Exposed.

The examination-room of Justice DOWLING'S Court was crowded with brokers and bankers yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of hearing the complaint against Mr. FRANK HELLEN, broker, No. 9 Wall-street, disposed of. It will be remembered he was the alleged party who had possession of some eight coupons stolen some time since from Mr. R. L. LORD, broker, No. 38 Exchange-place. Justice DOWLING called the case on at 2 P. M., in presence of the accused, Messrs. STEWART, SULLIVAN & LOWE, counsel, and Assistant District-Attorney BEDFORD.

Ex-Gov. LOWE opened for the defence, and referred to Barbour's Reports, Supreme Court, page 443, vol. 34, as showing the principle upon which the case turned—Judge INGRAHAM giving his opinion that where a party takes a coupon or other commercial paper in open market for value received, he may be guilty of negligence, if due diligence would have informed him of defect of title. Raffael vs. The Bank of England, page 276, Law and Equity, English Reports, was also cited, to prove that a person entitled to a note received in good faith for value could not be impeached for negligence. Notice of the robbery had been served upon the plaintiff, but had not been seen by him. The English Law and Equity Reports, vol. 33, was cited, where six Bank of England notes of £5,000 each were stolen. In 1853 notice was given to St. Paul's banking firm in Paris. Soon after one of the notes was presented and cashed, the banker failing to look at the notice. The Judge decided that not attending to the notice made it negligence, but was not evidence to affect the title.

Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Assistant District-Attorney, admitted that the law was good, but that it only applied to negotiable paper.

Counsel for the defence then called for their first witness, John J. Elliott, who was duly sworn, and said he was a partner of Hellen's, No. 9 Wall-street; that on the 31st day of October he was in and out of the office; not much engaged behind the counter; Hellen usually attended to Government securities; three men were on duty in the office, Mr. Hellen, himself and the boy William Hilt; business over the counter consists in exchanging uncurrent money, buying gold, bonds and other small operations in cash; when the eight coupons were bought, I was out or writing; didn't know anything about the negotiation; the custom in the office is if there is a large amount of cash in the drawer the bills are paid in notes, if not, paid in checks. [Book handed to witness.] This book is a rough day-book; it is the book of first entries; the person who makes the transaction makes the entries; I made entries on the 31st October.

Mr. Sullivan—In whose handwriting is the entry of the eight coupons? A.—That is in Mr. Hellen's handwriting; after the 31st of October care was taken as to the public notices to see what bonds had been stolen. [Several printed notices were handed witness of stolen notes and bonds.] All these were hanging up in our office; the Lord bond notice was not hanging up in the office; had not seen it before the 31st October; that was the first time I knew of the Lord Bond robbery; our counters and windows were altered about the latter part of last month; those notices might have been torn down as there was a great deal of dirt removed.

Cross-examined: The gross amounts were entered in other books, not the entries; knew Mr. Lord lost some bonds prior to Oct. 31, but had no notice of it; have bought coupons from strangers; never referred to the lists of stolen coupons; only examined if they were counterfeits; since the 31st have been more careful; never examined a coupon to see if it was Mr. Lord's; the notices have been hung up three or four weeks.

Charles M. Dennison being sworn, said: I live in Brooklyn, and am engaged at No. 29 Wall street, with WHITE, MORRISSEY & Co., brokers and bankers; they have been engaged in that business five years; the business is from a quarter of a million to $300,000 per day; from twenty-five to fifty thousand is counter business, in coupons and gold; I am specie clerk; buy coupons only payable in gold; notices of stolen bonds are kept in the office, hanging on a spindle; we do not compare coupons with the stolen ones on the lists and buy them the same as specie; about Nov. 1 there was a large increase in business; the Government pay their semi-annual interest and there is a great rush of coupons into the market; if we had to compare every transaction with the notices it would take two weeks to do one day's business; if we have greenbacks they are paid out instead of checks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bedford—Recollect reading of the Lord bond robbery at the time in the newspapers; can't say I have seen the notice in the office; put the transaction in the counter book, and only the balance is transferred to another book; made up the total account at night; other houses pay greenbacks over the counter instead of checks besides us; there is the firm of George D. Arthur & Co., Robinson, Cox & Co., Vermilyea & Co., Trevor & Colgate; if a party came in to sell coupons we would not ask his name or any questions; the only use of the notices is for correspondents; if the party looked suspicious we would rather say we didn't want to buy the coupons, and have nothing to do with it; wouldn't look at the notices to see if they were good; as a general rule we pay if we can in greenbacks; in case of three or four thousand dollars we give a check, drawing to the bearer or otherwise; we always ask what name if to bearer; we send for greenbacks sometimes.

The defence here rested, saying they would leave the case with his Honor without summing up.

The Court—The question before me is, am I to believe the entry in this daybook? As there is no evidence to the contrary it must be taken for granted. But it is a very loose way of doing business, and there is no use whatever in issuing printed circulars and distributing them among the banking-houses, if there is no more attention paid to them than there is according to the testimony. Nearly two million dollars have been stolen from a merchant in this City; he published the facts in this country and in Europe. In this City especially, care had been taken to advertise it, and also in Canada. In the latter place the list is studied, but within two blocks of the scene of robbery, no regard whatever is paid to the notice. The Sub-Treasurer examines the list, however. From the evidence before me, I cannot send this case to the Grand Jury, but must dismiss the complaint.

Mr. LOWE then said that the eight coupons ought to be placed in his Honor's custody, or in the custody of a responsible court-officer, to abide by the decision of the Court who is possessor of them.

The Court did not accept the motion, but ordered them to be placed in charge of the Property Clerk of the City.

The Court then adjourned.

THE WILLIAMS PICKPOCKET CASE.

Further Examination Before Justice Dodge Yesterday—Cross-Examination of Miss Victoria Irving Concluded—Adjournment of the Case until the 21st instant.

The case of the People against the Rev. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, the Virginian, who is charged with picking the pocket of Miss CLARA J. MOORE, in a Fifth-avenue stage, was again brought before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for further examination.

The room was thronged by the friends of the accused, who have been unceasing in their endeavors to produce proofs of his irreproachable character and his innocence of the crime with which he is charged. Among other prominent clergymen who were present, and who apparently took a deep interest in the proceedings, we noticed Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, of Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. ROBERTS, Rev. Dr. WASHBURN of Calvary Church and Rev. Messrs. MORGAN, FOSTER, ELY and WOODLAW.

The following testimony was taken:

MISS IRVING'S CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Miss Irving being further cross-examined, says: There were six persons in the stage before Mrs. Kendall and myself entered, as near as I recollect—three opposite to me and three on my side; the lady who sat in the corner on the same side, and another who sat next to Mrs. Kendall, got out of the stage; I did not observe them particularly; then there were only Mrs. Kendall, Mr. Gale and myself on the same side; Mr. Gale sat by the door, opposite to Mrs. Moore; I sat opposite Mr. Williams; Mrs. Kendall sat on my left; Mr. Williams, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Fair were then the only ones on the opposite side; had observed Mr. Williams' appearance and movements before the occurrence; he passed up my fare, and I noticed his white neck-tie, by which I thought he was a clergyman; I noticed that he sat sideways in the stage, fronting the driver; he seemed to be looking, before the occurrence, directly ahead of him; I did not notice the expression of his countenance particularly before this occurrence; he did not speak to any of the passengers; the movement of the dress attracted my attention; I don't recollect if I looked at him particularly before that; I was not suspicious of him until I saw the dress move; I spoke of it to my aunt as soon as I saw him place the pocket-book in his pocket; I said, "That man opposite has taken that lady's pocket-book;" did not say, "He has picked that lady's pocket;" I was not much agitated at the time; the whole affair did not seem to last over two seconds; I at once concluded that he had picked the lady's pocket. [Objected to on the ground that the conclusions of witnesses are not testimony.] I did not see Mr. Williams' hand on her pocket; I did not see his hand under her skirt; when I saw Mr. Williams' hand under her skirt, it was at the side; I do not know of my own knowledge that Mr. Williams cut this pocket—took the purse out; I do not know of my own knowledge that he did not take the purse off the seat under the folds of Mrs. Moore's dress; all I know is that he took his hand from under her dress and put the pocket-book in his pocket; I did not see Mr. Williams throw anything out of the window; when he withdrew his hand with the portmonnaie therein, he did not put it in his breeches pocket, but raised his hand in front of him and placed it in the inside breast pocket of his coat; at the time he took the purse his left arm was leaning upon the window; the left hand was visible, but I saw nothing in it; I did not see the left hand communicate with the right; I saw an attempt to pick a pocket once before this case; I did not see his hand go up under the skirt of Mrs. Moore's dress; I assisted Mrs. Kendall in holding him by the skirt of his coat; a demand was made upon him for the pocket-book before he left the stage; his answer, as near as I can recollect, was, "I havn't got it; I havn't got it;" I don't think I ever said I thought that Williams was concious at the time that I saw him take the pocket-book; I said that I thought he heard me address my aunt and tell her that he had taken it; when I say that his hand was in the folds of her dress I mean that it was under the bottom of the skirt, which was folded upon the seat; I got in at Thirteenth-street, and sat opposite to Williams; I did not see the hand under the dress, but saw it withdrawn; I know the hand was under the dress because I saw the dress move.

At this stage of the proceedings, the examination was postponed until Wednesday the 21st inst.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., counsel for the accused, showed our reporter a letter just received from the Vestry of St. Paul's P. E. Church, of Suffolk, Va., of which Mr. WILLIAMS has long been the beloved pastor. We append a literal copy:

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SUFFOLK PARISH, SUFFOLK, VA., Nov. 6, 1866.

The Vestry of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, now in session, condole with their beloved Pastor, REV. GEORGE T. WILLIAMS, Rector of this parish, in his present trouble, and greatly lament the circumstances which seem to reflect upon his character. We, who have known Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS for more than seven years in his present pastoral capacity, cannot for a moment give credence to the charge under which he now labors. He has always maintained in this community, and with all who have hitherto known him, an enviable reputation for piety, zeal and a high sense of personal honor, and the crime with which he is now charged in a strange City, far from his home and family, is, in our opinion, foreign to his nature, and, under God's providence, we earnestly trust that his entire innocence may be made as clear to the world as it is in our belief.

Signed by NATHANIEL RIDDICK, Senior Warden; JOSEPH P. HALL, Junior Warden; W. L. RIDDICK, Register; and others.

The Result of the Election and the Germans—Speech of Mr. John J. Freedman.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the German Societies appointed by the Union-square mass meeting held in June last, in opposition to the Excise Law, was held on Friday evening at the Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery. The Vice-President, JULIUS F. KAUFMAN, Esq., of the New-York Turnverein, occupied the chair. After the reports of the German speakers who had canvassed the State had been received, Mr. JOHN J. FREEDMAN was called upon for his views upon the result of the State election, and the future policy to be adopted by the German organizations. Yielding to the request, Mr. FREEDMAN rose, and addressed the Committee as follows:

In accordance with your request, asking my views as to the future bearing of the State election upon German interests, I beg to reply that, deeply conscious of the great interests at stake, I have as carefully considered the subject in all its bearings as the short time elapsed since the day of election would permit, and that I could not help but come to the conclusion that, the battle having been decided against us, it is our duty to accept the result in a spirit becoming good citizens. We have made a gallant fight, as we had a perfect right to do under the laws of the land, and we need not be ashamed of it. It was not a fight for the promotion of the pecuniary interests of the business men affected by the Excise Law, but a fight to compel the American portion of the voters of the State to respect the life-long customs and habits of German social life. Now, although the majority of the Germans without distinction of party have rallied throughout the State to insure the triumph of their views; although the number of German Republicans in the State, who in this election have cast their votes for the first time in ten years for a Democratic candidate for Governor, was in spite of all allegations since made by interested parties to the contrary, very large, and, although the counties of New-York and Kings have given an increased majority of 15,000 votes for the Democratic ticket, we have been defeated, and Gov. FENTON has been reëlected by a greatly increased majority, and the lesson to be deduced therefrom is very significant. A close analysis of the vote of the different counties in the interior of the State reveals the fact that where the Germans have made great efforts to punish the Republican Party, the same party made large gains. Many counties show a large falling off in the Democratic vote as compared with the vote for Governor in 1864, while others show a large increase in the Republican vote, without an apparent loss of votes on the Democratic side. In view of these facts it is folly to attribute the result entirely to the Fenian vote, or to the national questions involved in the contest; such changes could not have been wrought by these two cases alone without a clear perception of it in the City of New-York, while the changes were going on. We must, therefore, look beyond that, and in doing so it will become evident that the struggle we have made must necessarily have had a tendency to consolidate the puritanical element against us. Indeed, the very strength of FENTON with his party consisted in the fact that he had advocated the passage of and signed the Excise Law. The puritanical element that controlled the Republican Party was quietly reinforced by accessions of Democrats of similar mind, and together, aided by the other two causes having a similar tendency, they succeeded in drawing off from the Democratic ranks sufficient votes to more than counterbalance the losses sustained by the defections in the German vote. This is the simple solution of it, and the quicker we recognize it and act accordingly the better for us. Do not for a moment let a false pride prevent the recognition of the truth, for however unpalatable it may be, it is nevertheless the truth. This danger of the consideration referred to had not escaped our observation, and was duly taken into consideration by us at the time of the commencement of the campaign, but the German mind at that time was so inflamed, excited and uncontrolable, that all lawful means had to be resorted to that promised relief. The danger of open defiance of the laws was imminent; resistance to the execution of the Excise Law and the constituted authorities was counseled by bad and designing men, and as such a course would have involved the ruin of all our interests we thought it best to advise the German population, from the State, that the law complained of would be declared constitutional by the Courts, to counsel moderation; but at the same time to open a way in which their exertions for the repeal of the law might be sustained to the utmost in a perfectly legitimate way, and the political campaign, which has just been ended was, and under the circumstances, had to be decided upon, notwithstanding the danger involved in case of failure, and once begun it was vigorously prosecuted without paying any regard to the injunction movement afterward inaugurated in our Courts upon hair-splitting arguments by a few liquor-dealers, who were firmly resolved to act contrary to the course pursued by the liquor-dealers associations themselves and contrary to the advice of counsel, who had, during a long series of years, never misled them in any respect. The nomination of Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN was planned and accomplished; he made a splendid run; you have made a splendid fight, which, although unsuccessful, must command the respect and admiration even of your adversaries. You have demonstrated your courage, great strength, good generalship, and above all your devotion to the cause of law and order, and you will be respected for it. But you have lost, and it is your duty now to accept the verdict of the people of the State at large, and to act accordingly, and you will have to do so for at least some time before you can have another legitimate opportunity of attempting, by your own strength, and by political combinations which you can make, to effect a change in the law, for you may prepare your minds just as well to-day as any other time for the decision of the Court of Appeals upon this law, which will not be different from what I have always advised you it will be. It is unnecessary to discuss at the present time, what can or should be done, or what would be wise to do at the next opportunity that may present itself. Let us leave that to the future. Nor will I say one word about the future prospects of the two great political parties in the State. But there is something that can and should be done at once. You must conciliate the majority opposed to you by your good conduct and your virtues. You have so far lived and acted too exclusive and separate from your American fellow-citizens; your social habits and customs are innovations upon their habits and customs, and as long as you cannot make them perceive and believe that your mode of life and enjoyment is preferable to the one to which they are used and educated, they will combine to protect their institutions against encroachments from your side. You will therefore have to convince them in the course of time that your habits and customs in their practicable effects offer advantages which should induce them to imitate and adopt rather than proscribe them. The American people are always open to reason, they are a practical people in every sense of the word, and can be won by sound argument, if in no other way, and you will succeed in the end, if you remain firm in your determination and patiently and steadily pursue the right course. If in the future you will shape the action of your societies, and conduct your places of amusement in such a way as to demonstrate to the intelligent American mind, that the extremely stringent provisions of the Excise Law are unnecessary or surperfluous, or that they should be modified in favor of German interests, it will not be long before it is done; but if on the other hand you should persistently stand in the way of municipal reform, and identify your true interests with other interests, the control of which is imperatively demanded by sound policy, a long period will, I am afraid, elapse before you will obtain any relief, and I therefore conclude by appealing to you for your own interests, my interests and the interests of our children in this our own adopted country, always to be found upon the side of law and order.

Mr. FREEDMAN'S speech was listened to with marked attention, and after thanking him for it, the Committee then adjourned.

Departure of Minister Campbell and Gen. Sherman for Mexico.

The United States naval steamer *Susquehanna* sailed for Vera Cruz at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with Gen. SHERMAN and Minister CAMPBELL on board, who go to Mexico with special instructions from the Government as to the course they shall take with regard to the change that is likely to follow the anticipated retirement of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN from that country. Precisely what these instructions are has not yet been divulged, but the fact that Gen. SHERMAN accompanies the Minister is construed as an intimation that the future complications that are likely to arise in that country may necessitate military as well as diplomatic action on the part of this Government. Gen. SHERMAN was accompanied by Col. ANDONREID, a member of his staff, and Minister CAMPBELL by his Secretary of Legation, Mr. PLUMB. During Gen. SHERMAN'S short stay in this City he was the recipient of the hospitalities of several of our prominent citizens, and was followed by curious and admiring crowds whenever he made his appearance in public. Previous to his departure yesterday he breakfasted with his cousin, Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT, and Collector SMYTHE, in Twenty-third-street, and subsequently visited the Treasury Department, where he had an interview with Gen. DIX, our recently appointed Minister to France. He was conveyed in a carriage from the Metropolitan Hotel to Pier No. 1, North River, where the revenue cutter *Jassamine* lay in waiting to take him to the *Susquehanna*, which was anchored in the harbor off the Battery. Surveyor WAKEMAN, Gen. VAN VLIET, several naval officers and a small party of ladies accompanied the General to the *Susquehanna*, which soon after set sail, and was honored with a salute as it passed Fort Columbus.

Change of Patrol Duty in the Metropolitan Police Department—Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

The following General Order was issued from the Central Office, yesterday morning, in relation to the regular turns of day and night duty of the Police during the ensuing Winter months:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 476.—You will, on the 15th of November inst., change the hours of patrol duty as follows:

Day duty will commence at 6 o'clock A. M., and end at 5 o'clock P. M.

Evening duty will be from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

Night duty will commence at 7 o'clock P. M., and end at 6 o'clock A. M.

DAY DUTY.

First tour, from 6 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock A. M.; second tour, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.; third tour, from 1 o'clock P. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

EVENING DUTY.

From 5 o'clock P. M. to 7 o'clock P. M.

NIGHT DUTY.

First tour, from 7 o'clock P. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.; second tour, from 11 o'clock P. M. to 3 o'clock A. M.; third tour, from 3 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock A. M.

Captains of Police may (if the ability of their command to meet a sudden emergency will not be impaired thereby) allow the members of one section (in turn) of the platoon that performed the second tour of night patrol duty, to go to their respective homes, and remain until it is time to report at the station-house at 8 o'clock A. M., when they will relieve the other section on duty, and patrol the Precinct until 1 o'clock P. M. The section relieved at 8 o'clock A. M. will, with the exception of one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner, remain in the station-house, as a reserve force, until 1 o'clock P. M., when they will relieve the section on patrol, and perform the patrol duty of the Precinct until 5 o'clock P. M. The section relieved at 1 o'clock P. M. will, with the exception of one hour for dinner, remain in the station-house as a reserve force until 5 o'clock P. M., when the platoon on day duty will be relieved by the other platoon.

Captains of Police may (if the requirements of the public service will permit) allow the men on the platoon that performed the first and third tours of night patrol duty, to go to their respective homes, and remain, unless their services should be meanwhile required, until 5 o'clock P. M., when they will report for duty.

The platoon whose duty it may be to relieve at 11 o'clock P. M., or at 3 o'clock A. M., and the section who are to perform the first tour of day patrol duty, will, without any exception, remain in the station-house during the period they are in reserve, unless their services should be required at fires, riots, or on other public emergencies.

The evening and night patrol duty will be performed by the platoons, in turn. One section at a time, of the platoon that performed day duty, will be allowed fifty minutes for supper, while in reserve during the evening tour.

This General Order to remain in force until the 15th of March next, when it will be suspended, and General Order No. 255 will go into force, unless otherwise ordered.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

Our Wharves, Piers and Slips—Meeting of the Committee of Inquiry Appointed by the Legislature.

The Select Committee appointed by the Legislature at its last session under the following resolution, will meet in the Governor's Room, City Hall, in this City, on Tuesday next, at 12 M.:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of Six be appointed to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and to take testimony and inquire as to the condition of the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and as to the ownership and occupancy thereof, and as to the rate of wharfage charged for the use thereof, and as to such other matters as to the said Committee may seem meet, and report at the next session of the Legislature; *Provided*, That the said Committee shall sit and perform the duty hereby committed to it, without recompense and without expense of any kind to the State.

By order of the Senate.

JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

The Committee is composed of Messrs. Pierson, Low, Gibson, La Bau, Stanford and Thos. Murphy.

The Citizens' Association have prepared a report on the subject of our wharves, piers and slips, which will be submitted to the Committee.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

During the month of August one JOHN BRADFORD, *alias* Williams, was at work on a dredging machine, then lying in a Brooklyn dock. On the 5th of that month BRADFORD disappeared without waiting to receive any wages, when it was discovered that LAWRENCE DOYLE, another employe on the boat, had been robbed of $45 in United States Treasury notes and a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $25. Suspicion naturally attached itself to BRADFORD, and the Police were informed of the facts. BRADFORD was yesterday arrested by one of the First Ward officers, and searched at the New-street Station-house, when several pawn-tickets were found in his possession, which subsequent investigation proved to be for the clothing stolen from DOYLE. The prisoner was held for trial. He resides at No. 67 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn.

ROBBING A RAILROAD TRACK.

On Wednesday night, two lengths of rail were torn up from the Grand-street and Desbrosses-street Ferry Railroad track, on the corner of Washington and Desbrosses streets. The theft caused considerable trouble and annoyance to the Company and its patrons, as a block of the road was the temporary result. Yesterday morning, JOHN GERRITY, aged 18 years, was detected in the act of carrying one of the missing rails, weighing 168 pounds, into the junk-shop kept by Mr. MURRAY, in Franklin-street, near West. When arrested by the Fifth Ward Police, GERRITY was endeavoring to sell the iron for a trifling amount, he having previously disposed of the other rail in a similar manner. The accused was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

LARCENY OF SILKS.

The first floor of No. 263 Canal-street is occupied by EDWARD A. NICHOLS, a dealer in silks, as a salesroom. On the floor above he also hires and occupies a back room, in which goods are stored by him before their examination and assortment. In the front room of this floor is a lawyer's office, in which a boy named WILLIAM TRUSS was employed. On Friday last, as LE GRAND W. KETCHUM, one of Mr. NICHOLS' clerks, was passing up stairs, he saw the lad coming out of the back room, with something apparently under his coat. He immediately suspected him of theft, followed him and caused his arrest, when two pieces of silk, valued at $165, were found in his possession. He then confessed to the theft, and also further acknowledged that he had taken about ten pieces of silk previous to this from the same place, that he was led to the commission of the larcenies by one WOLFF HOLZMANN, to whom he sold the stolen goods, and who, after the first transaction, threatened to have him arrested if he did not bring him more. The alleged receiver, who is a tailor at No. 124 Walker-street, was also arrested yesterday. Both were committed for examination, in default of $1,000 bail each.

A CRUEL THEFT.

The complaint in this case recites that SUSAN REILLY (the complainant) sustained a compound fracture of the leg from a fall, in August last, and was compelled to seek a temporary refuge in the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, in Eleventh-street, from which place she went to the poorhouse as soon as she recovered, leaving her bed and bed clothing, valued at $71, behind. She alleges that a short time afterward one BRIDGET CULLUM went to the hospital and took these articles away without her leave or consent, for which she caused her arrest and prays that she may be dealt with according to law. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

CAUGHT STEALING WHISKY.

On Friday evening, as Mr. DAVID WHOLMER, a distiller of liquors, at No. 102 Hester-street, was leaving his office, he observed a man carrying a demijohn through the yard, and from thence into the street. Suspecting that he had stolen the article, he pursued him and caused his arrest, when it transpired that the demijohn contained two gallons of whisky, valued at $7, which the prisoner had unlawfully appropriated to himself. When taken before the Magistrate, he gave his name as MAURITZ BERG. He was committed for examination in default of $300 bail.

THE WEIKLER STABBING CASE.

GEORGE WEIKLER, who is charged with stabbing his wife and a man named BANGER, whom he found in her company at No. 235 East Houston-street, on Thursday night, (full particulars of which appeared in Friday's TIMES,) was yesterday brought before Justice MANSFIELD, by whom he was committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon the parties above named.

Indecent Exposure—Illegal Voting—Assault and Battery, &c., &c.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

Yesterday the calendar was a heavy one, the cases for trial being 57 in number, set out as follows: Petty larceny, 23; picking pockets, 2; illegal voting, 4; assault and battery, 20; indecent exposure of person, 2; malicious mischief, 1, and suspended cases, 5.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.

The first case called was that of DALLAS WOOD, who was charged with indecent exposure of his person by ESSY CARNA, before whose window he had walked up and down committing the offence charged. The defendant failed to prove an *alibi*, was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months, and to pay a fine of $50.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

There were three charges made yesterday for illegal voting; two of them, however, fell to the ground, being unsustained by evidence. The first was that in which JOHN LITTERLY was charged by Officer JOHN N. MARTIN with an attempt to vote illegally in the Sixth Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward. LITTERLY, better known as Black Jack by the Police and the boys of the ward, when he appeared to vote gave his residence as No. 119 East Nineteenth-street, but being challenged at the polls, he refused to swear his vote in, and was consequently arrested on the ground that he had guilty knowledge of the fraudulency of his vote. The prisoner pleaded that in giving the above-named address he did so with honest intention; that it was his last place of residence in the city. He was a sailor and couldn't give his ship. This plea was accepted and the prisoner acquitted.

SECOND CASE.

Officer JNO. BUTCHER charged LEWIS SMITH with trying to vote illegally in the Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward. The defendant said that he resided at No. 71 West Twenty-fourth-street. The officer said he knew that the prisoner did not live there, but as he failed to bring corroborative testimony to prove this to be so, the prisoner was discharged.

THIRD CASE.

Policeman JNO. J. TAYLOR charged JOHN REARDON with an attempt to vote illegally in the Fifteenth District of the Eighteenth Ward. In this case the proof was considered conclusive, the prisoner found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

A DEALER IN LEATHER AND A STEALER THEREOF.

Mr. SAMUEL W. BALDWIN is a leather-dealer, and keeps a store for the purpose. He also keeps a directory for his own and the convenience of his customers. CHRISTIAN SCRIBNER, a bad customer, as the event will prove, came into the store and asked permission to look at the directory, which was given him. When he had got all the information he wanted from the book, he turned to go out, when, however, appreciation for the information he had gained, and the politeness of the storekeeper, he thought that, after all, there was nothing like leather, and, in evidence of this faith, on his way out, took up two skins of patent-leather, which he endeavored to hide under his coat in a most affectionate manner. Mr. BALDWIN, however, was wide awake, and not liking this hide-away business, made chase, whereupon the prisoner, hoping to save his skin, left the hide behind him, but was overtaken, made prisoner, and ultimately brought up to answer. Unable to say anything for himself that lessened the offence in any way, he was found guilty, and sent to Blackwell's Island for six months.

Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN was charged by a German who rejoiced in the euphonious title, WOLFGANG SCHREICK, with assaulting him without provocation of any kind. The German's description of the manner of the assault was amusing, although to him the story was burdened with the most painful recollections. The officer who made the arrest testified to the fact of the abuse by O'BRIEN, who was fined $50 and ordered to stand committed until that sum was paid.

GIFT ENTERPRISERS GIVING WITH A VENGEANCE.

JAMES BROWN charged EUGENE VALENTINE, one of the manipulators of the lottery jewelry business conducted at No. 29 Chatham-street, with an assault endangering his life. It appeared from the plaintiff's story that he was wooed into the glittering gambling den alluded to by the "roper"—*i. e.*, the seductive gentleman who plays the tempter on the footpath; that, not seeing anything he wished to purchase, he was about to retire, when the mysterious envelopes were produced by VALENTINE, and he was courteously invited to try his luck with a dollar; that, not seeing an opera house or even a silver tea service (made of pewter) in the remote distance, he refused to comply, whereupon he was attacked by VALENTINE, first in approved Bowery style, with the fist, and further on with something heavier, which he presumed to be the iron window-bar. It appeared that BROWN showed fight, and was doing gallantly in his own defence, when he was stabbed in the side by a knife in the hands of the prisoner. An effort was made by counsel to show that BROWN was the aggressor, but the fact was not proven to the satisfaction of the Court. Justice DOWLING spoke in strong terms in condemnation of these glittering hells, miscalled "gift enterprises," which he stigmatized as villainous man-traps, into which the greenhorn was wheedled, and where, if he was not beggared in the ordinary way, he became the victim of monte or the dice, to be beaten and thrown upon the street if he gave expression to his indignation at being robbed.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A COLLISION OF SHOVEL AND TONGUE.

MARY FARREL OR FARLEY, a lady of most unalluring exterior, charged HUGH MCCONNELL with assaulting her with a shovel in such a manner that she lost several of her front teeth by the collision. Mrs. FARLEY, notwithstanding the loss of the teeth, spoke with great fluency, as it appeared on evidence was her custom to do on all occasions. She confessed herself a shoemaker's wife, living in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and that the prisoner made an unprovoked assault upon her, inflicting the punishment described.

Another MARY FARLEY was called as a witness for the defence; she stated that MCCONNELL was working near an excavation in the road when the complainant attacked his child and threw it down into the pit, out of which circumstance an altercation arose, in which most uncomplimentary phrases were thrown around in the most reckless manner; that MCCONNELL retired before the wordy assault of Mrs. FARRELL or FARLEY, and was about to enter his own house when he was followed by the woman, who had a large piece of wood in her hand, with which she threatened him; that he turned upon her, and that in warding off her attack, he might have struck her with the shovel which he held up to save himself. This witness concluded her testimony by saying that the plaintiff was a nuisance in the neighborhood, and that she had long been such. The prisoner said for himself that he did not mean to strike the woman, and repeated the story of her attack upon the child. The sympathy of the Court was evidently with the prisoner, but the fact that he used a weapon so dangerous as a shovel, even in self-defence, was not considered manly, so giving him the benefit of the doubt that he used it with evil purpose, he got off with a fine of $10.

CHICKENS DON'T ALWAYS GO HOME TO ROOST.

DAVID LOUTH, a Frenchman and a feeder of chickens, charged JOHN LENNOX, a rough-looking young customer with a ready tear, with stealing a chicken out of his, the complainant's, yard. The chicken he valued at one dollar. A witness appeared who described the mode in which DAVID approached the fowl, seized it and made off with it, with such pre-Raphaelite minuteness of detail that there was no room left to doubt that he did it. He was sent to the City Prison for twenty days.

THEFT OF BRUSHES—CONSIDERATE JUDGMENT.

HENRY ROSENTHAL, a manufacturer of brushes, charged PATRICK QUINN, JAMES COCHRAN, PATRICK O'CONNER and JOHN LEE with stealing from his workshop two paint brushes, his property, valued at $2. The prisoners were four naughty but not wicked looking boys, and this was their first offence, jointly or individually. LEE pleaded guilty, and told the story of the abstraction of the brushes, and of their sale in Williamsburgh. Counsel for the prisoners asked that they might be remanded until he should produce evidence of respectability and of the previous good character of the boys. To this Justice DOWLING objected, saying that he did not deem it justice to boys of their tender years to send them back to prison where they were liable to contamination by contact with the older and more vicious they would meet there. This time he would consent to suspend the sentence, but if any one of them appeared before him again on a charge of like character, he would send him to the House of Refuge, to remain there till he was twenty-one years old. The boys made off, thoroughly frightened at the threat, and prejudiced against brushes for the rest of their days.

CHARLES HYLAND, for breaking a pane of glass worth $20, at No. 892 Broadway, was ordered to put in the glass, or he would be sent for.

JOHN F. JONES, a respectable-looking young man, was charged with an assault upon ALICE M. DANA at *un palais d'amour* up-town. He was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

WILLIAM DRISCOL, colored, was found guilty of stealing a stove, the property of AGNES MULLER, for which he was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

WILLIAM WADE charged ALLEN JOHNSON, colored, with stealing cotton; prisoner confessed that he "had had the cotton, but nobody seed him take it." Guilty; sentence deferred.

JAMES P. THOMPSON was found guilty of laying hands on a woman with intent to pick her pocket, for which offence he was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

The other cases in which convictions were obtained were of minor importance, and quite a number of cases of assault and battery were dismissed owing to the non-appearance of the complainants.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NEW SENSATION.—For some time past the residents of Orange-street, in the vicinity of Mr. BEECHER'S church, have been pestered by the appearance of a strange and uncouth form in their back yards, which at first was supposed to be the Evil One. Mr. MORSE, however, doubtless after due fumigations and exorcisms, set a trap; and the next morning the net result was manifest in the shape of a bright-eyed, wiry, indomitable little animal, not unknown to schoolboys and the ignoble *vulgus*, by the cognomen of "woodchuck." He was duly shut up, but disappeared mysteriously—turning up at last in the centre of a ton of coal in the cellar into which he had burrowed. He now rejoiceth at a bird fancier's, in Concord-street. The inhabitants of the Heights can once more "sleep o' nights," and the children are in a mild and subdued excitement over the supposition that a colony of the nondescripts still survives in a hole under the church.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A young man named BACHMAN, residing at No. 25 Second-place, died at his residence suddenly yesterday forenoon in consequence of the bursting of a blood vessel, as stated. Coroner LYNCH will investigate the cause of death to-morrow. Mr. BACHMAN was only 20 years of age at the time of his decease....On Friday afternoon, while a lady named MINES, residing at No. 89 Hoyt-street, was carrying her infant to the office of a physician for treatment for the whooping cough, it burst a blood vessel while coughing and died in her arms.

TAXATION IN THE COUNTY TOWNS.—The rates of taxation for this year in the towns of Kings County upon each one hundred dollars of valuation, compared with that of last year, is as follows:

	1865.	1866.
New-Utrecht	$1 26.6	$1 40.4
Flatbush	1 44.8	1 65.7
New Lotts	1 27.9	1 37.9
Gravesend	1 25.3	1 55.5
Flatlands	1 28.7	1 46.8

PICKING POCKETS ON THE CARS.—Last evening a young man, named JOSEPH KLEG, was arrested at Fulton Ferry by Detective VAN WAGNER, on the charge of picking the pockets of passengers on the cars. He was locked up for a hearing. A few days ago, a gentleman named FARNSWORTH was robbed while riding on a Myrtle-avenue car, of $38 in bills and a check of $500. The thief picked Mr. FARNSWORTH'S pocket while getting off the car. The fellow was not arrested.

THEFT BY A FLOWER GIRL.—A girl, professing to sell flowers, called at the house of Mr. HEYDRICKS, No. 71 Schermerhorn-street, yesterday, and stole a pocket-book from the mantlepiece, containing about $7. She had on a black cape, and white turban, trimmed with black velvet. The theft was not noticed until some time after she had left.

RESIGNATION OF THE RECTOR OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—Rev. LAWRENCE H. MILLS, Rector of St. Ann's (Episcopal) Church, has sent in his resignation, to take effect on or before the 1st of April next. It is understood that the resignation will be accepted. The cause of the reverend gentleman's course is not stated.

THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The reception and opening of the Brooklyn Academy of Design will take place at No. 353 Fulton-street to-morrow evening. The members of the Art Association are invited to attend.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—Last evening a young man named WILLIAM COLES was arrested by the Forty-first Precinct Police for loitering about the corners in Fulton-street, and acting in a disorderly manner. He was locked up for a hearing.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 10—*In steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow*—Miss L. Buchannan, Rev. James Bell, Henry F. Coskery, Wm. McBride, Jr., Parkin L. Wills, A. E. Richards, Mr. Peters, N. Jacobus, John Phelan, Andrew Tollingham, A. K. Skinner, S. E. McKinley, J. S. Black, Walter Robin, Mr. and Mrs. Pyatt and 3 children, Wm. Barlow, Owen Sheridan, Shepherd Brown, Charles Sinclair, John Sinclair, Miss Annie Osborn, Geo. King, and others in the steerage.

NOV. 10—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Miss E. S. Roe, of Chicago; Mrs. George Hale and daughter, of Pennington, N. J.; Mrs. and Miss Griscom, Miss Hall, Martin Freidman, of New-York; Dr. Roe, of Chicago; J. C. Reade, A. J. Finlay, of New-York; Hope Johnston, British Army, Canada; Britton Richardson, T. F. Timpson and wife, of New-York; Dr. Liebig, R. W. L. Rasin, Capt. Winstanlen, British Army, Montreal; Lieut. Fullock, British Army, Montreal; Capt. Calvin and Mr. Burton, British Army; H. W. Kemp, Capt. Wm. Summers and wife, of Philadelphia; C. Curtiss and wife, of Philadelphia; C. H. Harbeck, of New-York; D. C. Enos, of Philadelphia; Mr. Vincent, Mr. Dickson and Mr. Coots, British Army, of Montreal; A. N. Glass, of Philadelphia; H. A. Baston, of Philadelphia; Charles Jackson, England; James McGowen, of Pittsburgh; F. W. Koch, W. J. Best, James Thompson, H. Perkins, Thomas Gray, J. B. Franklin, James Faucett, W. F. Hathaway, Mr. Sutton, of Chicago; Miss Garrett, of Hamilton; Mrs. Renshaw and child, Richard Clark, wife, three children and servant, Capt. Tiventore and wife, British Army; Hamilton J. Lewis, Mrs. Spencer, Dr. Griscom, L. G. Meade, Jr., and wife, James Arnold, of New-York; John Norton, Richard Hickling, of Pittsburgh; Charles A. Thorp, Mrs. E. A. Worthington and two children, of New-York; B. Feretto, of San Francisco; G. Morelli, San Francisco; E. G. Roberts, of New-York; J. Hitchins, Dr. Strong, R. H. Greenleaves, George Watson and wife, D. A. Nagle and wife, Milan Hulbert and wife, Samuel Thacker, Henry Richardson.

NOV. 10—*In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall*—Archbishop Blanchet, Rev. Father Coryand, Bishop Blanchet, eight Sisters of Jesus and Mary, six Sisters of St. Ann, six Sisters of Providence, Gen. J. B. Fry, wife and servant, Gen. King, wife and two servants, Col. J. H. Phinney, wife, nurse and two children, E. Wadsworth, Mrs. Dana and daughter, Geo. E. Brown, Mrs. R. C. Butler, S. H. Brodie, B. S. Levy, Mrs. Warren Holt, H. Bush, Mrs. H. Raymond, S. A. Raymond, Geo. Ritter, Mrs. Blair, J. Barnest, Miss J. Tyson, Mrs. Lent, 3 children and nurse, M. J. M'Donald, Misses L. M. and Alice M'Donald, Russell F. McCarty, I. M. Livingston, Mrs. I. Bleol, Capt. C. H. Raymond and wife, Mrs. Christian Jacks, C. H. Beckwith, Mrs Beckwith and two daughters, Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Jeannette Pickett, D. F. Williams, W. T. Glassell and father, Mrs. S.G. Patton, three children and infant, W. M. White, Judge Levon and son, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Starke, Mrs. E. G. Hamilton and two daughters, Matt. Lennon wife and infant, Dr. O. K. Chamberlain, Lieut. Austin Sperry, James Estep, B. Phelps, D. F. Houghton wife and child E. T. Pierce, A. Y. Trask, John M. Baker and wife, Andrew Walker, H. K. Drake, D. O'Neill and wife, P. M. Batchelder, wife, infant and nurse, A. de Laske and servant, L. Vincent Brown, Albert Matthieu, Dr. M. Duval, Capt. George Conway, Mrs. G. H. Bradbury and nephew, Rev. Thomas Dickson, C. T. Slate, W. D. Rector, C. W. Matteson, S. K. Ballard, Miss Bertha Levy, Wm. Henry, James Fuller, Wm. McCann, Isabella Banks, John R. Gibson, Paul Kahn, J. B. Quay, J. B. Stice, Rudolph March, wife, daughter and family, John McGourkey, Daniel McKellar, John Patterson, John Barker, Misses M. and J. Orr, Tamar Barker, A. F. Wakefield, Thomas Hadlow, H. C. Baker, and a large number in the second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—J. G. W. Cahart, E. Jenes, Mrs. F. Champion and two children, Mrs. J. B. Elton, Mrs. G. D. Tunison, P. F. Tunison, wife and two children, Misses Reamer, Mr. Reamer and wife, Mrs. Goodrich and two children, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Smith, J. B. Howard and wife, M. Davidson, S. S. Chesbrough, Charles Thomas, wife and two babes, Benjamin P. Wheeler, J. A. Boyton, O. Bronson, J. Anderson, Mrs. C. L. Chambers, Mrs. A. S. Russell and daughter, W. W. Gandy, James E. Gandy, Mr. and Mrs. Villalonger and two servants, H. Cross, A. A. Lane, G. W. Taylor and wife, W. C. Lorris and wife, Miss H. Gallaghan, G. L. Long, F. A. Geil, J. Winward, H. Schermerhorn, Charles Howe, C. Schmidt, D. Ashley, H. Ashley, George Gale, J. M. Towser and wife, Adam Hein, Dr. Mason, John Siedenburgh, Henry Mukhen, John Ruck, J. H. Barneil and two children, C. J. Godfrey, Thomas C. Johnson, James N. Gilchrist, A. Jorger, M. Engel, D. G. Long, S. H. Hartshorn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 42 | Sun sets.....4 46 | Moon sets....8 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 13 | Gov. Island..11 02 | Hell Gate....12 2

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; A. J. Ingersoll, Oakes, Mobile, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Deutschland, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Louisiana, (Br.,) Harrington, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Valley City, Tomlin, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Perit, Delanoy, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Mississippi, Sumner, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barks Mary C. Dyer, Watlington, Savannah, Young & Cowan; Mary B. Roberts, Burns, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Brazilera, (Brem.,) Wessels, Rio Janeiro and Savannah, E. Pavenstedt & Co.; Jewess, (Br.,) Watson, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Forbes & Co.

Brigs Mountaineer, Perry, Harbor Grace and St. John's, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie; J. A. Deveraux, Clark, Charleston, Young & Cowan; Gazelle, (Br.,) Gourmil, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Riverside, (Br.,) Newell, St. John, N. B., Miller & Houghton; Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Curacoa via Wilmington, Darrell & Nash; Los Amigos, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix via Wilmington, P. Hanford; Harriet Amelia, (Br.,) Cox, Cardenas, Trujillo & Vining.

Schooners Charles, Horton, Plymouth, Mass.; A. C. Acker, Holby, Stamford; Herschel, Potter, Fernandina, Van Brunt & Slaght; El Dorado, Colton, Machias, Snow & Richardson; W. B. Mahoney, Coffin, Elizabethport; Marjery, (Br.,) McKenzie, Queenstown and a market, G. F. Bailey; Isabel, (Br.,) Denison, Indian River, Fla., Witham & Co.; Harriet Thomas, Robinson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Miranda, Hardy, New-Haven, J. & T. Pearsall; Robert W. Brown, Tucker, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Crockford, Jones, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Helen, Perry, Bristol, Laraway & Plymer; Ocean Traveler, Adams, Jacksonville, Peck & Church; Mayflower, Woodhull, Pensacola via Cedar Keys, I. B. Gager; H. E. Bell, (Br.,) Barnard, St. Andrew's, N. B., Miller & Houghton; Suffolk, Step, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; C. Pendleton, Wood, New-Orleans, W. H. Brigham; Eliza S., Buell, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Sloops Emerald, Norton, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport, H. H. Allen.

Canal-boats W. B. Crawford, Young, Philadelphia, Baston, McMahon & Co.; F. Thull, Stanton, Philadelphia, McMahon & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship America, Vriden, Delaware Breakwater 24 hours, to master. The A. towed to this port the Br. brig Prince of Wales, with loss of foremast.

Steamship Virginia, Spencer, Galveston Oct. 25, via Norfolk 20 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Has experienced heavy weather.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Raleigh, Bartlett, Norfolk, Va., 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Bark Azelia, (of Port Lewis,) Brown, Zanzibar Aug. 3, with mdse. to John Boynton's Son & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 12, and St. Helena 24th. Had light S. E. and N. E. trades. Oct. 31, George Gelson, a seaman, fell from aloft overboard, and was lost.

Bark S. W. Holbrook, (of Portland,) Bolleys, Caybarien 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with strong northerly winds.

Bark J. U. Brookman, McCrellis, Belfast, Me., 4 ds., in ballast to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Will load for Valparaiso.

Brig Prince of Wales, (of St. John, N B.,) Chisholm, Nuevitas 16 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 24 hours, with sugar to C. A. De Wolf. Nov. 5, off Delaware Lightship, in a heavy sea, carried away foremast, foretopmast and foretopgallantmast. Was towed to this port by steamer America.

Brig A. Bradshaw, Rogers, St. Mark's, Fla., via Savannah 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails. Put into Savannah for repairs.

Brig Chimborazo, Hatch, Newburgh, for Boston.

Brig Tangent, Chandler, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sinaloa, (of East Machias,) Steel, Nuevitas 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Ambro, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Dorchester, N. B., 9 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. C. S. Dyer, Dyer, Franklin, Me., with shooks to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. John Snow, Coffin, Shulee 9 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Belle, (Br.,) Elson, Cephalonia 47 ds., with currants to P. Blare & Co.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, for Portland, Conn.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Lord, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Adeline, Ellingwood, New-Haven.

Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Chintotigue 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Two Marys, Willets, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. John Warren, Nocier, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Ellen Baker, Barrett, Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Coffin, Richmond, with wood.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 10—Arr. steamer Emeline, from New-York; Nightingale, from do.; brig Crocius, Gibara.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCH.—Will be launched on Monday, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the shipyard of Jeremiah Simonson, foot of Twelfth-street, East River, the side-wheel steamer Cortes, built for and owned on account of Messrs. Renanld, Francois & Co., and under the superintendence of Capt. Frederico Montalro. She is the consort of the steamer Galafre, lately launched from the above yard, and intended to run on the river Galafre, Cuba. Her dimensions are: length of deck, 100 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet, and depth of 5 6-12 feet. Her engine is being constructed at the Allaire Works.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 28, steamer Henry Chauncey, Furber, New-York; 30th, bark Ada Carter, Kenney, do.; American Eagle, Harford, do.; brig G. T. Ward, Vanselow, Baltimore.

Sld. Oct. 24, bark Alecta, Cates, Pensacola, Fla.; 29th, Mountain Eagle, Sherman, Navassa; Nov. 1, steamer Henry Chauncey, Furber, New-York.

At Caybarien, Oct. 21, brig Logan, from Havana, to load for New-York; brig Helen, from St. John, N. B., in quarantine; schrs. Dacotah, from Bangor; Willie Dill and Alert, from Charleston, S. C., all discg.

At Nuevitas, Oct. 23, bark Edward Hill, Kirby, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Nellie Antrim, dischg.

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.

KELLEY'S GRAND

NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.

Will be given at the Wabash-av. Rink, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1866,

250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

VALUED AT $500,000,

will be presented to ticket holders, including

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

TICKETS $1 EACH.

Five for $4 50; 10 for $8.

Agents are requested to make returns for all tickets sold, and return all unsold on the 17th inst. All tickets not paid for by the evening of the 17th will be canceled.

All orders for tickets up to the evening of the 17th, will be filled.

All communications should be addressed to

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 635, Nov. 10, 1866.

30, 29, 9, 56, 13, 17, 46, 37, 2, 15, 71, 3, 73.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 636, Nov. 10, 1866.

25, 51, 66, 49, 52, 12, 34, 43, 39, 8, 54, 4, 48.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 535, Nov. 10, 1866.

47, 39, 41, 43, 26, 5, 50, 20, 23, 30, 29, 55, 14.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 536, Nov. 10, 1866.

34, 46, 48, 51, 36, 47, 77, 75, 41, 16, 15, 58, 66.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

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Ball and club parties should call and see Trenor's new and splendid ball rooms—Palace Hall, No. 727 6th-av., and Lyric Hall, Broadway, corner 47th-st., New-York; also, Washington Hall, in Brooklyn, E. D. Apply at either rooms. Pupils' Assembly at Palace Hall, Wednesday evening, 14th inst. Call for cards.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO CAN make themselves congenial without being obtrusive, would like to find a home for the Winter in a private family where other boarders are not taken. First-class references given; will make reasonable remuneration. Address G., Box No. 109 Times Office.